The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL.

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> All the Illinois Contestants Admitted, Except Those in the Second District.

Boys in Long Pants, all at The Regular Warmoth Delegation Get the Seats in Lou-

> And the Grant District Delegates Are Let in from Kansas.

> Senator Logan Loses His Temper and Makes an Exhibition of Himself.

the Exposition Has Been

At half-past 10 o'clock two thousand peode had taken seats, and the delegates began o drop in and occupy seats. These latter were very quiet. There did not appear to be any caucusing, although they knew, everyone of them, that the action of to-day, in which they were soon to take part, would, without doubt, conclusively determine the question of Gen. Grant's candidacy, and, in all probability, determine it adversely. In view of this fact, there was perceptible a feeling of regret at being compelled to defeat a man who has deserved so well of his country, in deference to a principle of paramount importance. But the determination to sacrifice

At 11 o'clock the galleries were nearly full, and half the delegates had taken seats. The murmur of low conversation had become a loud buzzing roar, resembling the music of the ocean tides, and knots of delegates were collected in all parts of the floor in animated consultation. The galleries contained a much larger sprinkling of ladies than on Wednesday, and the brilliancy of their costumes relieved the dull effect produced by thousands of black-and-dirty-gray-coated gentlemen. At the rear of the platform there appeared a delegation of female suffragists. They attracted a large share of attention, and were made the subject of

At half-past 11 o'clock there was a shout of The smile which irradiated his face in re wanted the Convention salled to order at 11 o'clock, nor a half-hour later, for it was known that the Credentials Committee was still in session, and not ready to report; and the clock marked 11 and three-quarters before the gavel of the presiding officer struck the desk. Then it tool a quarter of an hour to clear the delegat floor proper of some hundreds of intruders

It Results in First Blood and First Knock-Down for the Antis.

Proceedings of the Second Day's Session of the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials Did Not Make Its Report.

Several Lively and Interesting Spats Between Messrs. Coukling and Frye of Maine.

The Only Vote of the Day Gives the Grant Men 318 and the Others 406.

Impressions of Delegates to Its Significance and Grant's Strength.

It Is Not Believed that the Latter Will Get 300 Votes.

The Credentials Committee

The Counterfeiting of Tickets to

It is admitted by all that the Exposition Hall is the best ever provided for the sittings of a National Convention. It is admirably lighted, well ventilated, and all its appointments are as nearly perfect as it is possible to make them in a merely temporary structure. At 10 o'clock spectators began to struggle into the galleries, "the band began to play," and the low murmur of conversation was heard in every part of the great amphi-

the man and preserve the princple could be seen in the faces of delegates.

numerous good-natured jokes.

applause, and, looking down the main aisle of the delegate floor, one could see Senator Conkling walking slowly toward his seat near the front. He looked very handsome, and bowed right and left very gracefully, and the little bevy of admirers by whom he was surrounded looked very proud of their chief. But the New York member of the Syndicate looked worn, and haggard, and very anxious. sponse to the cheers died away with the subsidence of the applause, and was replaced by a frown which forcibly expressed the desperate character of the situation which he would be called shortly to face. Nobody The ushers were very active, and the inruding spectators were very inactive. They selves away in corners, and tried in vain to clude the eagle eye of the usher-in-chief. He was, however, inexorable, and the process of climination went steadily forward

THE FIRST ROUND conversation ceased, and there was no sound heard except the muffled tramp of the latest comers seeking sats. When the reverend gentleman concluded in the simple phraseology of "the Lords Prayer" there was al-

Immediately Mr. Conkling rose and in quired whether he Credentials Committee were ready to report. Being informed that they were not, in moved to adjourn to 6

Mr. Hale made he point of order that the motion was debatable, and the point was sus-tained. Whereupon he spoke in opposition to adjournment, naking the point that the delay of the Crelentials Committee in reporting need not leter the Convention from from the records of the Convention of 1876 that such was the course then under precisely similar circumstances. He urged that the motion to adjurn be voted down, and that the Convention proceed to consider the report of the Committee on Permanent

Conkling rose to eply, but he was request ed to postpone his remarks until the dele rate-floor could be cleared of non-member of the Convention At this point there was considerable confuion. The banished spectators of half an lour ago had edged their way back to their old places, and the ushers were compelled to exercise their office upon them once more. Conkling rose once during the clearing process, but the Chairman rapped him lown, declaring that the business of the Corrention would not pro-ceed until the delegate-floor should be abso-lutely cleared of intuders. When this had been accomplished the gentleman from New York again got upn his feet and opened with a sneer at Hak, remarking sarcastically that he was glad he had made the motion to adjourn, if for no other reason than that the motion had been the means of giving the Convention "the peasure of listening to the e-l-o-q-u-e-n-t speec of the gentleman from Maine"! Then he entered a complaint against the uncushoned seats, and begged for an adjournment, which would enable him to seek a softerchair at his hotel until 6 o'clock. These factious preliminaries being disposed of, the gentleman from New York proceeded to alvocate his motion on its merits, arguing that as it was an open secret that the temporary erganization would be made permanent, the perfecting of it would not advance business to any appreciate extent, and closing with a sarcasm fling at the head of the gen-t-le-m-a-n f-ro-m M-a-i-n-e. Mr. Hale rose to reply, and was greeted with great applause. He mounted a chair, and, ignoring the sneers and sarcam of Conkling,

went straight to the heart of the question showing conclusively that it was competent for the Convention to proceed with its business, and advisible to do so, with the view of hastening b a conclusion. Then, turning towards Conking, he said, with great effect: "I shall not enter upon the tleman from New York is so greatly distinguished. If I am in better temper than the gentleman from New York the Convention is aware of the reason of my greate amiability." With this parting shot he sat down the recipient of a round of deafening and long prolonged cheers. Considerable confusion here ensued in regard to a motion by Joy, of Michigan, that the Illinois contestants be allowed to be heard by such counsel as they might desire

before the Convention. A motion was made to lay Joy's motion on the table, and several points of order were raised, one by Campbell, of West Virginia, and one by Logan, or Illinois. These points were overruled, and the Chair, being unable to decide the viva voce vote on the motion to table, was about to order a call of the roll, when the motion was withdrawn. Then the permanent or ganization was effected, after the correction of numerous errors in the names of gentle men designated for the positions of Vice-President and Secretary. It required nearly half an hour to dot all the "is" and cross all the ts, at the end of which painful operation the report of the Committee was adopted without opposition. In the roll of Vice-Presidents the name of "Long" John Wentworth appeared. It is eminently probable that his term of office will be very brief. This common belief created a ripple of merriment at the expense of the elongated gentleman from the First District, who was defeated at the primary in the First Ward as a candidate for

delegate to the State Convention. Upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, the Temporary President was transformed into the permanent presiding officer. Mr. Hoar, in acknowleding the honor, made a brief speech of a facetious character, which was gracefully made and generously received by the Convention.

There was a moment's pause. But it was only for a moment. Frye, of Maine, rose and moved that the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be instructed to report. It looked as though the contest was about to begin; as if the unit-rule question was about to make its appearance in the Convention. Sharpe, of New York, sprang to his feet and secured the instant recognition of the Chair. He desired to make a minority report, but had had no time to prepare it. He stated that it had been agreed in Committee that the minority should have time to prepare their report,-in a word, that the majority report should not be called for until such reasona ble time had elasped.

Frye demanded to know the exact nature of the agreement from the Chairman of the Committee. This called up Gen. Garfield. As he rose there was a loud shout of applause, and many appeals to have him mount the platform. He compromised by getting upon a chair. When his leonine head became visible to the audience there was another hearty round of applause. It is difficult to describe Garfield, beyond saying he looks like a very able pedagog. He is above the medium hight, broad shouldered, bluff and hearty, has long, thick, bushy, light brown hair, and a full beard. He is a highly intellectual man, but he don't look it; he looks like a man with the courage of his convic-tions, but that is just what he don't fully pos-When the Rev. Dr. Neble came forward to invoke the divine blessing, the load burs of please both sides. He has vigor and dash,

Garfield is a brainy man, and, as he stood on chair near the centre of the delegate-floor he received an ovation of which any man might be proud. His voice is clear and strong, and he explained in a few clear cut phrases the position of affairs in the Co notion to adjourn until 50'clock in the afterspleen. He jumped to his feet, or rather rose gracefully, for he does not jump to his feet, as the impetuous Frye does, and in his most polished manner sneeringly congrutu-lated his friends from Maine on their happy issue out of all their afflictions, speaking of the momentous, portentous nature of the business accomplished. Before he had quite dropped upon his uncushioned seat Frye was mounted on a chair. With a great smile (no other word than "great" fitly describes it) overspreading his homely yel-low face, Frye thanked Conkling for his congratulations, and expressed the hope, still smiling broadly, that at the close of the proceedings of the Convention the gentleman from New York would have the pleasure of renewing his congratulations to his friends from Maine. It was an admirable both in manner and matter, and the effect was electrical. The vast audience heard every word and greeted the mot with a great shout of applause. Just then was an excel-

lent time to adjourn, and at 1 o'clock pre-cisely the gavel fell, and the Convention tool At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the great Con vention Hall was more crowded than on any vention Hall was more crowded than on any previous occasion. The galleries were very nearly full, and the delegate floor showed but few absentees. But everybody knew that when the Convention should come to or-der it would have nothing to do but wrangle over the much-talked of report of the Committee on Rules and the Order of Business. So the delegates chatted and laughed,—some of them laughed, but they were not Grant delegates,—and the people in the galleries amused themselves in looking at this and that distinguished man; and the ladies waited on the tip-toe of expectation for the arrival of Mr. Conkling. A half-hour passed away, when at 5:30 o'clock Mr. Hoar rapped the Convention to order. Henderson, of Iowa, caught the eye of the Chairman and moved that the Committee on Rules be inmoved that the Committee on Kuies of In-structed to report, prefacing it by the state-ment that the Committee on Credentials would not be prepared to report at the pend-ing session. Gen. Logan mounted a chair to oppose the motion. He looked very black, ut very patriotic. Why this haste? inquired "the gentleman from Jackson County." He then proceeded to make a stump speech in favor of fair play! He pleaded fervently for harmony, conciliation, and de-liberation, and especially for that spirit of concession on the part of the majority which tends to strengthen the bonds of party fealty. It was observed that the "gentleman from Jackson County" had materially changed his views since the episode of the Republican State Convention of Illinois! In the midst of Gen. Logan's harangue, Mr. Conk-ling walked with slow and measured tread up the long aisle. He was so very deliberate that he had the appearance of great infirmity,

gout in every part of his beautiful frame. Of course he was received with quite an ovation of cheers; and, much to the chagrin of the swarthy Senator from Illinois, one of his finest periods—something about justice as be-tween man and man—was utterly drowned in the applause lavished upon the great man of the Empire State. But Mr. Conkling could not be induced to shut off the applause by sitting down. He remained standing by the side of ex-Collector Arthur a minute so, and rolled the sweet morsel under his tongue, so to speak. And it was quite plain that he enjoyed the discomfiture of his brother "Consul" of Illinois. For a moment here was a merry twinkle in his eye, and he glanced up at the ladies in the gallery as he is wont to do in the Senate when he has sent a centre-shot at a hated rival. The galleries grew very impatient with Mr. Logan while he was indulging in demands for justice, and they jeeringly and tauntingly cried "Springfield! Springfield!" Then the General retorted at the galleries, uttering a sharp defiance, and—got off his chair. Henderson responded with terrible effect, quoting Logan's remarks that there should oe no riding rough-shod over the rights of

ninorities, declaring in scornful accents

that there had been too much of it. This sally was greeted with ringing applause. In conclusion, he stated that he believed that the minority report was ready at the opening of the morning session. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, rose to oppose the motion, but yielded the floor to a delegate, who denounced the statement of Henderson in regard to the time of the completion of the report of the committee on Rules as a misrepresentation. This caused great confusion. Three or four delegates were up appealing to the Chair and thundering statements and counter statements at his devoted head. But he had the advantage of them, for his gavel is a noisy bit of wood, and in this instance it soon brought peace. Gov. Boutwell emerge from the mêlée and was understood to discuss the merits of the proposed rules rather than the question whether the Committee ought to be instructed to report. Mr. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, spoke in the same strain. His voice is not strong enough for the hall, and the impression he made was rather disappointing, not to his reputation as a speaker. Henderson got the again and rebuked the previous speakers wandering from the question and wasting time on what would have to be gone over again when the report should be pre sented. Then Sharpe, of New York, got the floor, and very frankly admitted that the re port of the minority of the Committee on Rules had been tucked away in his pocket all day, thus sustaining the statement of Henderson which had created such a hubbub. He insisted, however, that there was an agreement that the reports on rules—majority and minority alike—should not be submitted to the Convention until that of the Committee on Credentials had been considered. And motion, that the Committee on Credentials be instructed to report. Gen. Garfield again explained, as he had already done during the morning session, that there was an agreement that the Committee would not voluntarily submit its report until the Com-mittee on Credentials had reported; but

stated further that it was remarked at the time of the agreement that the Committee had no power to prevent the Convention from calling for it at its pleasure. Conking urged the adoption of the substitute of his colleague, Sharpe, in a long speech on the colleague, Sharpe, in a long speech on the merits, quite free from sarcasm. He tried evidently to remove the bad impression he had created by his very pronounced tone of sneering irony on all former occasions. Henderson rejoined in a sensible speech, in which he demolished Conkling's positions one by one. The question being submitted, Sharpe demanded a call of the roll. As he sat by the side of Conkling, that astute gentle-

PRICE FIVE CENTS but he is apt, after he has carried the enemy's works and placed his feet on the parapet, to reflect a moment, and then retire and call off his forces. But Senator Grant to unify and concentrate their forces. certainly very bad tactics, for an opportunity was thereby afforded to the opposition to Grant to unify and concentrate their forces. It is always dangerous to give factions an formed is like all other habits—its power is increased by indulgence. The voll-call was sure, too, to precipitate the question of the unit rule, and, without established rules of force the right of the individual to cast his vote regardless of instructions. The first State called, accordingly, furnished an illus-tration of this fact. The Alabama delegation, by their Chairman, cast the full vote of the State for Sharpe's substitute, whereupon a colored delegate protested, and his vote was recorded "No." The calling of Kentucky resulted in the event of the session. The Chairman reported the vote as 24 for the substitute. But Hubbard jumped upon a chair, and in stentorien tonce restrated chair, and in stentorian tones protested against the record being made. There was great confusion, and he could not he heard, except to say that there were four delegates from Kentucky who desired to vote "No!" There were cries, "Show yourselves, show yourselves!" Whereupon three other delegates.

gates sprang upon chairs, and the four exclaimed, "We are the Stalwarts of Ken tucky!" This demonstration of nerve and pluck brought down the house. There was long and loud applause, and waving of handkerchiefs, and exultant shouts. In vain the Chairman pounded the desk with his gavel. When order was finally restored there was nothing left of the unit rule. As the call of States and Territories proceeded it became evident that the motion of Sharpe was doomed to defeat by a hand some majority. Only five States appeared solld for the third term, and this meagre column was modestly reinforced by the District of Columbia. The "solid" South split into small pieces. The spontaneous third-term boom was a wreck! In a total vote of 724, the syndicate was able to mu only 318, and this aggregate included the solid vote of Vermont! When the contests shall have been decided the Grandship will be found stranded on a total vote of considerably less than 300. The Pennsylvania and New York independent delegates at total When York indepenent delegates stood firm. When Mr. Conking rose he said: "I am instruct ed to cast 47 votes for and 23 votes against the proposition." North Carolina gave 15 votes against to 5 votes for the substitute. Tennessee showed a break of seven from Grant, Texas a break of seven from Grant, Texas a break of seven, and Virginia a break of eight. It was a test vote, and neither party cared to proceed further in the matter. A delegate from Connecticut made a harmonizing speech, and at its conclusion moved to lay the original motion on the table, which was carried without a centest

THE FIELD OF ACTION.

and the Convention adjourned to the bour of

OBSERVATIONS.

"GATH'S" NOTES AND SECTIONS.
CHICAGO, June 3.—I went to the Convention Hall early this morning to make up the hour I lost standing outside the door yesterday making a study of the fine po There are times when a poleeman looms up, as when he stands between a thief and a bank or a bashful scribe and a convention. He says, "Stand back, sir," and then you

know there is a vox populi et det.

The Convention Hall nearly empty looks like the inside of a shingle viewed by a small bug. Taking out my pencil and sharpening it in the loneliness of that solemn space, l felt like a deserted woodpecker tapping in a silent forest. The large American flags, forty in number, festooned about the bowe ceiling, look now only as if it was a sail-lof in a ship-house and they had been washed and hung up to dry. The little bannerers bearing the names of States in the delegates' quarter preside over only pine benches; like a backwoods Senate where a Cæsar had been murdered and the whole Senate had de-

Ladies begin to drop in and sit here and there in the galleries like bright beetles in an unfurnished new house. The Chicago girl is the result of the attempts of Northern latitudes to suppress Southern society,—a raid of the blonde North on the darker clons of Kentucky and the Carolinas. But the more obstinately do the black eyes and brown skins reappear the often er they are suppressed, so that this war of temperaments is like the fights of cats, the issue of every battle being only more cats. Five hundred years have not sufficed to extinguish the Moorish eye in Spain, and the Kentucky woman in Chicago lives in her granddaughter. It is like the traits of the old Abdallah sire in the

grandsons of Lexington.
Where are the friends of female suffrage, who erst came to every Republican Convention with a rose in their bonnets and an elo quent spit-curl and advanced down the platform with the petition of the American Society for Relieving Woman from Her Subjugation, saying mentally: "I wonder if I looped my white skirt up?" Liberty has retreated toward the proprieties, and, as Mr. Hoar remarked, education is the mission of our party; so they elect ladies school direct-

ors and call it square.

The first time I ever saw a city placarded with political warnings is now. Every wall and stone carries the great ghastly placard: "Third Term Means Defeat." Right opposit the front of the Palmer House is a huge ban eret, in the centre of which are the words: 'Anti-Third-Term Association," and up either side are the inscriptions: "A Third Term Candidate Loses New York." "A Third-Term Candidate Loses Ohio"; and be ow is said, in red letters on a black ground, like bloody writing on a hearse: "Third Term Loses the Election." He who runs has o read, as the quack doctor remarked. WHAT THE DEMOCRATS SAY.

Henry Richmond, son of Dean Richmond the renowned political regent of New York, was in Chicago yesterday. He said of Judge Robertson, aforesaid: "There is no better public man than he in the State of New York, and, excepting a Democrat, I know no man in New York I would rather see Governor of the State." What are you going to do, Mr. Richmond

"We are going to nominate Tilden, if either Grant or Blaine is nominated here." "Yes," spoke up a Chicago Judge, with whom Mr. Richmond is stopping, "if Grant or Blaine be nominated here we shall put up

Tilden."
"And," added Mr. Richmond, "he can carry New York over either of them, and be minated here?"
"Then we don't know."

"Then we don't know."

Among the earliest to come to my table is Maj. Ben: Perley Poore, who wheeled a barrel of apples from Newburyport to Boston when Winfield Scott was defeated by Franklin Pierce. He has been an employe of the United States Senate for twenty-five years and a Washington journalist for the Boston press many years more. He sits down and blows off his breath, being fat, and remarks: "How do you think this building compares with the Chicago wigway of 1822."

the wigwam they had a howitzer on the roof, and when Lincoln was nominated they be-gan to discharge it, while the audience was

"And, Major, though they beat the states man and favorit, they made the better choice?" "Yes," assented Maj. Poore, "the people thought the best. And I suppose

"Can Edmunds be nominated?"

"Yes, I think he can. I can say to you that Conkling, Logan, and Cameron, and the other Senators are favorable to Edmunds. t is not true that they are either jealous of "What is the strength of Edmunds on the

"I cannot precisely say that. He has every vote in Massachusetts except two, Boutwell and Marden, all of Vermont, and part of Con-

necticut. New Hampshire is instructed for Blaine, but there is a warm feeling for Edmunds in that delegation, and is also for Blaine."

"Well, the rellection of Burnside Senate absorbed general attention, and one of Blaine's sharp, shrewd fellows, who had got into trouble with the Administration, quietly turned in and carried the Conve

"No; but Anthony, who is Burnsid friend, is the warmest of Edmunds' frien friend, is the warmest of Edmunds' friends. I should not be surprised if your prediction yesterday were true, that it might come to be a final struggle between Edmunds and Sherman. Blaine's men would be probable to resent the nomination of any other: New England candidate. I do not see any prospect now for Washburne," added the Major, "but those hundred votes for Sherman makes him formidable and held to man make him formidable, and, h gether, will make it very convenient to er

to him from any other camp."
"What is there of Windom's case?" "Nothing at all. The news came to Washington that Bill King, of Minnesota, a very active politician, formerly Sergeant at Arms of Congress under Blaine, was getting the of Congress under Blaine.
State for Blaine. On this the suggestion was made by Conkling that Windom would be a made by Conkling that Windom would be a mid-Blaine newsgood candidate, and the anti-Blaine m papers caught it up and made a feeling Windom's favor at home, so that he did

Col. A. K. McClure, of Philade as he took his seat: "Grant is beaten. Blaine would be nominated to-day if they took a ballot. He has as many votes as Grant now, and Pennsylvania is weakening. The contest here will be to create discussion, and keep it up, so that Grant's leaders may meet to-night and come to another choice. But Blaine's chances are first-rate."

As magnificent an audience as ever assembled since the Roman Colliseum filled every seat and all the standing room of the vast depot.

depot. They were twelve tiers high in the galleries, and standing above that, and up under the ribs of the roof, another audience peeped out from aloft.

Immediately the system of rival tac was started by Conkling and Hale, former rising to propose an adjourna until 6 o'clock, because the Committee Credentials would not be ready until a. The fact that Hale, the husband of Zachariah Chandler's only child, made a speech against adjournment, was taken to mean that Blaine's friends were panting for a ballot. The audience lustily cheered both men, particularly Hale; for nobody wanted to go home till the wild beasts had been turned home till the wild beasts had been turned into the arena. In this state of the business a great yell was heard from that side of the a great yell was heard from that side of the hall nearest Ohio, and a part of the sudience took it up, and then everybody began to rise and cheer. It proved to be Garneld coming in late. Immediately Gov. Foster was up shaking hands with Garneld, and Conking-turned around grimly to see what was the matter. It looked like the first ways of the

matter. It looked like the first wave of the

HOW CONKLING LOOKED Conkling desired time, and it was his design to lose another day in cascusing his forces to beat Blaine. He was dressed as usual in the Senate, and looked as well as at any time in the past five years. His linen was clean and fine; tasteful sleeve-buttons were in his white cuffs; a fancy tie was at his throat. His beard, mustache, and hair were combed and brushed, and his hair, though thin, was ringleted about the neck behind in little flattened padded curfs. A shade of blue was in his dark coat, which fitted him like a Prince's. His trousers were of gray summer material. In his hand was a figured fan. He was a pleasing object to look upon as he stood just a little selfwere of gray summer material. In his hard was a figured fan. He was a pleasing object to look upon as he stood just a little self-conscious, yet ostentatiously deferential, like Alcibiades begging votes. His blackish eyes, with the light of humor in them, set in his head like a pigeon's, and his bust, breast, poise of head and throat, and an apparent tail stuck up somewhere behind invisibly, seemed all pigeony, white, well-bathed, and saucy. His face is as peculiar as his traits, and is not an American in type. The nose concave, well marked and finely sentient, would be vulgar but for its delicacy of form, but is stuck up in a roostery way, and the dark, small eyes, shining under straight brows and lashes, carry mischief and aggressiveness in them, withal full of self-enjoyment and saucy confidence. The strong parts of the face were the head and chin, the latter carrying the Scotch obstinacy. A trifle of red remains in its lamb's fleece. He closes it up with habitual strength and decision after saying anything mettlesome, and by both temperament and habit he is at his best in the presence of great audiences.

Mr. Conkling began with a plausible, def-erential statement of the disorganized nat-ure of the Convention at the present time, ure of the Convention at the present time, with its principal committees unable to report. His graciousness might have moved stones to tears. He said that though it was inconvenient to many excellent people to go away without transacting any business, yet as there was no business ready, there seemed to be no alternative, and that we had all better on home and stay till shout a classifier of the control of th ter go home and stay till about 6 o'clock. His voice was distinctly heard wherever the delegates were, and also on the stage. His delegates were, and also on the stage. His articulation is distinct, his manner rather slow, and the idea got abroad, even among those who did not hear him, that he wanted them to go home without making any performance. The audience, too, was largely anti-Grant, and, therefore, when Hale, of Maine, long the colleague of Blaine in Congress, arose to speak, the applause was loud and long continued.

HALE! HALE! TERS SE

used to look like a young deacon in a Congregational church, who meditated at the close of his business hours whether he should go into holy orders and preach the Gospel. He was bright, and amiable, and game withal, and Blaine laid hold of him in his magnitude.

lities than he would appear to While in Congress he courted Miss iller, and, marrying her, became the rent of a large fortune and prospects. Notwithstanding there make for President, and an additional modern was taken into Grant's Cabinet,
Hale stood fast to Blaine and
tied for him in 1876 as now,
nen the Labor and Greenback party their unexpected advent in Maine last to they defeated Hale. But he is here to changed in appearance, mo tantial, less juvenile, with a strong ed beard covering his jaws, and a voice soon breaks in a large hall like the pres-out which, for a while, is quite clear and to hear.

use which followed Hale showed that the enormous mass of people in deries knew every point that was being on the floor and the significance of it They knew that Blaine had large present pects, and that if the business were to eed and the delegates be held in their es, the Grant men could not confer to-er, or go off to any other candidate, and Blaine might become to-night the Re-ican candidate for President.

SPARRING FOR WIND. Mr. Conkling made another speech refer-ring to the seats being without cushions, and, in some cases, without backs, and said that it made but little difference those who did not appreciate comfort, but had supposed it was better to wait at ease the city and about the hotels than to sit 14 o'clock waiting for the Committee on ill 4 o'clock waiting for the Committee on redentials. He then made an attack in dvance on the finding of the Committee on tules, which he said had cooked up an arangement to limit debate to five minutes. This was the first time the audience knew hat such was the conduct of the Committee tules, and it was at once surmised that in ar to break the force of extensive speeches ivered by such able men as Conkling, and o for keeping the debate from lasting too g, the Blaine men had resolved to curtail

IN A HURBY POR BUSINESS. le again arose and said it was entirely or for a deliberative body to go to busi-before the ownership of each seat had n contested, and he pointed toward the of Kellogg who sat in the Senate in investigated as to his election. that we might wait for are if we had to stop until the validity of th seat was found out. The ruling of orge Hoar, Chairman, was rather in favor ne side. He held that anything hich was out before a committee was also a certain view before the Convention, and

hen James F. Joy arose, with a resolu-to open debate on the case of Cook ois, by allowing the contestants e to appear by such counsel as they to adduce. He wanted Bob Ingersoll, orator, to give Blaine's case. Mr. Joy s just returned from Europe, and is a ther broad-chested man, with grayish hite hair and beard. He has been one of a railroad magnates of the country. After a short, rambling debate, in which was shown that West Virginia and other ates where delegations are contested did of like to see precipitated this question,

At this Mr. Pierson, of Albany, a large, n, came to the platform and announced at the audience already knew, through skiling's ironical remarks, that the present organization of the Convention to be its permanent organization eport was adopted in a very few min-and Mr. Hoar made as near a humorous as Massachusetts public men dare when he said that, having heard one nough, and was no doubt amply satisfied rith his oratorical powers. Conkling had aid that in New England everybody was an

tor. Therefore the audience in little more than hour found that two points of expected ouble were already passed,—the temporary ganization and the permanent organiza-

Some amusement and confusion were created by persons anxious to go down to history correcting the spelling of their names as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. One Vice-President was announced as George Washington, and in a few minutes some wag passed around a paper written, "George Washington, the property of John Sherman, will be sold at public auction June 3, 1880, for \$1,500, employment money, paid by the Treasury Department."

Treasury Department."

LOGAN AND FBYE.

During these fugitive proceedings John Logan mounted on a bench and made a few femarks. There is never much sensibility on Logan's face, and to-day he looked remarkably well-smoked, his long black locks lying scapily down his brown face, but even his voice, used as it is to open-air speaking, summened the shout of "Louder!" from various parts of the hall. Occasionally an engine between the lake and the hall, which are only separated by a space a few yards wide, would go by a space a few yards wide, would go

rated by a space a few yards wide, would go whizzing and groaning past as if it were the ghost of some dead nation saying: "Young people in there, go slow."

Mr. Frye, of Maine, who, with Hale, divides the responsibility of doing Mr. Blaine's oratory, now relieved Hale, who had grown hoarse in trying to match the acreage of the hall with his lungs, and proposed that the Committee on Rules should report, Frye seconded the nomination of Blaine in 1876 at Cincinnati. He has as high standing in Congress as any man there, being regarded as a stout partisan and a strong friend, but a person who will speak the truth and take no unfair advantage. When Blaine got into his memorable discussion with Proctor Knott about the Mulligan letters, Knott, who was terribly incensed at the way Blaine defended about the Mulligan letters, Knott, who was terribly incensed at the way Blaine defended bimself,—charging him, Knott, in turn, with concealing telegraphic dispatches,—Mr. Frye asked Knott if he meant to include him in any intimations of want of direct dealing, and Knott said: "By no means. You have been up and down and manly all the time." The difference between Hale and Frye, both equally devoted to Blaine, is that between the love of man and the love of woman. Hale is amiable, courteous, thoughtful. Frye is strong, straight, soldier-like, and both are smallish men, probably weighing 140 pounds apiece. Frye has been in the War, and is a veteran.

War, and is a veteran.

ing 140 pounds apiece. Frye has been in the War, and is a veteran.

As soon as Frye had gotten up and demanded that this Committee report, people in the gallery broke out again, understanding that it was a part of Blaine's tactics to bring the body to balloting and take advantage of the momentary fever in his favor.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Hereupon Mr. Marshall Paine, one of the strongest men in Conkling's machine, a soldier, and a good speaker, who looks a little like the foreman of a New York fire company, and might have been in other days a Dave Broderick or a Sheriff Brennan, stood up behind Conkling and said that he represented nine States which had a minority report to offer, and had no time to present the report. He said that with respectable privileges and time to draw it up, it would be ready some time later in the day. On this Mr. Frye showed some little want of confidence in Paine, seeing how close Paine was to Conkling, and said be would rather hear from the Chairman of that Committee, Gen. Garfield.

GABFIELD.

As mon as Garfield arose in his place there

the only person in the present Convention who has been talked of and printed about as a possible candidate for President of the United States, Garfield, however, would not go to the platform, but, standing on a chair, proved to have the most effectual voice in the whole body for audible declamation; there is the platform. If we need to much compare the property were at a rate of much compared to the platform. tion there. It was not a voice of much compass or volume, but melodi mewhat like the nature of the man who with a certain schoolmastery quality, was al-ways beloved by his scholars, and one of them

became his wife.

Garfield, in effect, confirmed what Paine had said, and then Frye moved an adjournment till 5 o'clock. This was carried, but ment till 5 o'clock. This was carried, but not before Conkling, indulging in that irony which Hale had said was his best qualification, congratulated Mr. Blaine's leaders on the momentous victory they had achieved, and the extensive and important business they had done before proposing the same thing he had desired,—an adjournment. There was a great hurrah hereupon, because the audience wanted blood and badinage, and they kept it up a long while; and then there were shouts for Frye to come back at Conkling. Finally Frye got on a seat and assured Mr. Conkling that at the close of this Convention they would be glad to accept his congratulations on what was now staring him in the face, and thereon Frye sat down; but the immense audience took it to mean a threat of the nomination of Blaine, and they again roared and howled prior to passing out again roared and howled prior to pass peaceably.

CONNECTICUT.

Marshall Jewell is said to be a boomerang element in the Connecticut delegation. A Connecticut man said to me to-day: "Jewell is full of ambition for second-class positions, such as Vice-President. He has become rich making leather belting, and been Governor of Connecticut once or twice, and when he got into Grant's Cabinet was very much at ease there till one day, on some question of appointments, he said to Grant that it would after a while be an injury to a man to be connected with such an Administration. Grant suggested that them Mr. Jewell had better resign. He did resign, and his resignation was accepted, and from that day to this he has been very hostile to Grant. There is no telling," concluded my informant, "whether he is now for Edmunds or for Blaine, but he is probably for Jewell for Vice-President behind almost anybody."

How Grant could be nominated.

I walked after the Convention with a strong Grant man from Troy, N. Y., and told him that Mr. Conkling had better lose no time in declaring for Edmunds, because otherwise he would find Blaine nominated before he could wink. The gentleman proceeded to tell me how Grant could be nominated. "The Sherman men," he said, "will vote with the Grant men on any proposition to let in too many Blaine delegates. Then we have the Edmunds vote, the Washburne vote, and part of the Sherman vote to come to us when it comes to be an issue between Grant and Blaine."

"But," said I, "while you are holding your Grant column together, expecting sparrows to fall, deserters are slipping from it all the while to Mr. Blaine. The longer you hold out for Grant the more Blaine men are running off."

Just after leaving this person I met HOW GRANT COULD BE NOMINATED.

of Philadelphia, an ardent friend of Gen.
Grant, and he said: "Blaine will be nominated. I am pretty sure it is going that way now." I looked into the Mayor's face to see if he was funning, but he said again: "That is the way it looks to me. I do not expect any ballot to-night, but I think Blaine will be nominated to-morrow."

PROPHECIES. Prophecies from political conventions on the huge scale of this must be taken with the huge scale of this must be taken with reference to the surroundings of the maker of them. To him the concentrated events and men and the sudden revolutions and revulsions of the nomination happen as things usual and regular cannot happen, any more than battles an compare with debates or moral novements. The interests of the American Presidency are enormous, and grow more so with the wealth and power of the country. Delegates to such a Convention are not merely influenced by their convictions, but by their leaders, their hopes, their friends, by street talk, by imagination, and by all the infirmities of mind and will. There are nearly 800 delegates, gathered from every part of the largest popular empire the globe has ever known, so far as history tells us. They assemble with different fixed purposes, which the time is too brief to let develon usually semble with different fixed purposes, which the time is too brief to let develop usually and normally. So, like men passing before a convex or concave mirror, monstrous abortions are instantly reflected, squatty or gigantic spectres arise by transformation; and to-day the transformation was to Blaine.

gigantic spectres arise by transformation; and to-day the transformation was to Blaine.

MR. BLAINE'S MANAGER.

Among the men who have made the revolution against Gen. Grant's nonination, none has as high standing and has done his work on a larger scale than William H. Robertson, of New York. He is a man of medium size, rather square-shouldered, of mild and civil address, with a healthy complexion and a grayish-white goatee and hair. For several years he has been one of the most influential men in New York, and had he been nominated for Governor of the State in 1877, or again in 1879, Mr. Conkling would not now find himself with such formidable opposition on his hands. Mr. Robertson lives on the Hudson River, on the western shore of the Tappan Zee, that splendid river lake which Washington Irving so often sketched. He has had a long career in both branches of the Legislature and in Congress, and has been tractable to Mr. Conkling until within four years past. But particularly will his conversation explain the situation.

White taking our Hathorn water in the Palmer House Thursday morning, I said: "You have made a pretty good break in the New York delegation?"

"Yes," he answered, "that paper was signed by nineteen men in my room. In my room, too, was signed the Pennsylvania protest, with twenty-three names to it."

"Well then, you are the Warwick of this occasion?"

"I think these protests did the business,"

"Well then, you are the Warwick of this occasion?"

"I think these protests did the business," said Mr. Robertson. "Four years ago, at Cincinnati, there were twenty-three men who promised to go for Mr. Blaine after we dropped Conkling. All of them but nine backed out. This year we have nineteen. So there is some progress. I voted myself for Mr. Conkling at Cincinnati till the sixth ballot."

"Mr. Robertson, it is now claimed that if Grant is dropped, Conkling can get the vote of the whole New York delegation as a matter of State pride?"

CONKLING CAN'T DO IT.

of the whole New York delegation as a matter of State pride?"

CONKLING CAN'T DO IT.

Mr. Robertson shook his head. "That is not the case," he said; "Conkling can get no more votes than Grant; in the New York delegation. I think there are votes now adhering to Grant that would not go to Conkling if he was put up in Grant's place. Mr. Conkling denounced our protesting delegates at the caucus night before last, and has closed the gateway to any political reconciliation." "You are alf on open terms, I suppose?"

"O yes. I never saw Conkling behave as he is doing this time. Generally he makes men come to him, and is indifferent to all. He now condescends individually to be agreeable and next to familiar with each of the gentlemen who have declared against Grant."

"Do you suppose he will endeavor to pun-

agreeable and next to familiar with each of the gentlemen who have declared against Grant."

"Do you suppose he will endeavor to punish the men who have gone from the delegation to Blaine and Sherman?"

"If he undertakes to do that," said Mr. Robertson, "he will destroy himself in the State of New York. All those men except myself, perhaps, have determination of character. They will not be driven by anybody. In point of money, of influence, and of ability, those nineteen men who have declared against Grant are equal to the rest of the delegation. They represent also \$5,000 Republican majority in the State of New York."

"What is Conkling going to do now? Can he still nominate Grant?"

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"What is Conkling going to do now? Can he still nominate Grant?"

"Blaine," said Mr. Robertson, "will get almost as many votes on the first ballot as Grant. I do not think Grant can possibly poll over 325 votes, and it may be but a vote or two above 320. Blaine will have almost 300 votes. There is a disintegration toward him from most of the other candidates. I hope they will stick to Grant on the other side, ballot after ballot, as they promise; for it makes Blaine's probabilities stronger all the time."

"Could Conkling carry the State of New York if he was nominated?"

"I do not think he could. Blaine could carry the State of New York, and so could Sherman."

"Gould not Conkling, through Arthur and his city friends, get the Irish vote of New York City for Conkling?"

"No, sir. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Democratic party will not be united in New York this fall."

"Who will be their nomines.—Tilden?"

"That is not yet clear." said Mr. Robert COULDN'T CARRY HIS OWN STATE.

would have put up Tilden. Grant bet feated, they may change their tactics."
"When Grant's column breaks, Mr. rtson, will it be likely to go to Edmi Vashburne, or Sherman?" Washburne, of Sherman re-

Washburne, or Sherman?

"I was inqusitive to know that, and I asked a henchman of Conkling if he would not be suited with Washburne. He said no and was quite demonstrative about it. So I took that man's expression, knowing how close he was to Conkling, to be Conkling's view. He said to me that he did not believe either Grant or Blaine could be nominated, and would not have Washburne anyhow. So I think that Conkling and his associates are looking toward Edmunds. Emery Storrs, who does not conceal much, said that they will never have Washburne now in Illinois. So I conclude that Logan is of the same mode of thinking. As to Don Cameron, he is a rather different man from the other two. Instead of trying to command, as Conkling and Logan do, he begs, and just now he is begging very hard. The tendency in Pennsylvania is all for Blaine, but Cameron has set himself against it, and vet that is almost the only way that he can right himself among his people. Conkling has never said in New York as Cameron says now: 'You are destroying me. Have some consideration for me on account of our ever-preserved friendship,' etc. I don't think Cameron has anything like the ability of Conkling, put he has determination."

M'MANES.

"Who is this man McManes, Mr. Robert-

"Who is this man McManes, Mr. Robert son, who heads the list against Grant it. Pennsylvania?"

"Well, McManes is one of their politicians who has acted in harmony with Cameron until now. After Grant's reception in Philadelphia last spring hostility developed to his nomination, and McManes heads that feeling."

WOODIN.

"I understand. Mr. Robertson, that Conk-ling's severe attack in the caucus was chiefl directed against Mr. Woodin, of Auburn. was in the Convention when Mr. Woodin in timated that if he were sent as a delegate he would obey the instructions of the Conven-tion. What has caused this change in him?" would obey the instructions of the Convention. What has caused this change in him?"

"I suppose he came to the conclusion that I have, that the Congressional district is entitled to its voice in a body of this kind. I was the presiding officer in the Senate when the charges were made against Mr. Woodin by Bill Tweed which led to an investigation, and at Woodin's request I made the Committee to investigate him mainly out of Democrats. They reported unanimously that there was not one bit of evidence. He is a man of fine address and with good common sense. I don't know that he has Conkling's ability in some of the realms of imagination and literature. Conkling has a very fine appearance, and when he realms of imagination and literature. Conkling has a very fine appearance, and when he rises in Convention makes an almost immediate impression. He is a man, too, somewhat out of cordiality, but commands respect. If he had a little more common sense and cultivated some of the forms of tolerance and charity, he might have been a very great man among us. But this driving, domineering disposition, while it now and then brings some weak person to his feet, thins out the number of his political equals, until, at last, he is menaced with overthrow."

"Has Conkling bnen of any injury to Gen. Grant's canvass?" GRANT INJURED BY CONKLING'S FRIENDSHIP

Grant's canvass?"

Grant's canvass?"

'I have thought about that," said Mr. Robertson, "and I believe that Grant would have been just as strong here if Conkling had been against him. The feeling here is one of sympathy for Grant. These men ought to treat him better than to pull and haul him about the Convention, and, even if they could nominate him, it would be a polluting experience for a man who had been President like Gen. Grant. The campaign would be almost wholly on personalities. Yet, from what I know of these men, I suppose they will stick to Grant perhaps beyond the time when they can make any other choice. I favor Mr. Blaine because I know what kind of campaign he would make in this country. I was in Congress with him, and knew him intimately, and was also in Congress with President Hayes, whom I knew well, but not intimately. Blaine is eminently the favorit of the young in in and of the country people. He is whole-souled, and we could carry New York with him enthusiastically. We could carry it for Sherman, too, but by another kind of campaign."

Robertson concluded by saying: "I believe in political machines, but not in machines which are exerted against men in the party as well as against the political enemy. From being a party of thought, of counsel, and of amicable correspondence between all fair men in it, we have been for some time

From being a party of thought, of counsel, and of amicable correspondence between all fair men in it, we have been for some time threatened with an oliganthy." As to the question of delegations changing their votes before a ballot is decided, Mr. C. H. Grosvenor said to me: "I drew up the resolution in 1876 which forbade a delegation to alter its vote before the count was made. It passed without much observation until It passed without much observation until we came to the ballots, and then the Blaine men found it out and were terribly exer-cised about it. Perhaps but for that they could have nominated Blaine in 1876.

AN OUTSIDER. A BOURBON DEMOCRAT ON THE SITUATION. CHICAGO, June, 3—12 midnight.—The fool s abroad in the city-the fool who hath more lip and money than he has brains. He is the fool who invades the political centres and makes damphool propositions to bet the money which he should have left at home to keep his wife and children from becoming wards of the Poormaster. WHAT DID IT MEAN?

When the vote of \$18 to 406 was announced the anti-Grant men busted their lungs and blistered their hands in applause. Yet that announcement was successfully followed by the idiotic Metcalf, of Illinois, whose the idiotic Metcalf, of Illinois, whose motion to adjourn was carried by about 50 ayes to 7 noes. When Judge Hoar declared the Convention adjourned John Logan jumped into the aiste and hugged the oleaginous Long John Wentworth, and Roscoe Conkling photographed one of his handsomest smites. If the anti-Grant men won a victory, what meant this jubilation by the Syndicate?

BURLESQUE PARADES. The order was issued early in the evening for the Blaine men to fall in behind the brassbands and toot and snout for their favorit. One of these crowds, carrying five or six Blaine banners, invaded the Grand Pacific, yet every mother's son of them yelled "Jim Garfield" at the top of his voice. Another Blaine parade was ordered to march by and cheer The Tribune and the Journal offices, but somehow the Marshal got mixed in his topography, and the cheers intended for The Tribune smote the air and scared the waiters in Tom Andrews', while Haverly's Theatre received the honors due the Journal.

honors due the Journal.

Two of A kind,

Gov. Cullom and Carter Harrison sat together just to the right of Judge Hoar. Col. Dowdall, editor of the Peoria Democrat, sent Carter a note that if he expected the Democratic nomination for Governor next week he would do well to "shake" Cullom. Carter shook, and then, true to the Democratic program, applauded every Grant man and move,—which reminds me that, while gallant one-armed Spooner, of Indiana, could not get a ticket of admission to the Convention a thousand bitter and implacable Bourbons like myself had a front seat and a tab. Even Gen. John Charles Black, of Danville, a Bourbon in whom there is no guile, had a seat on the floor among the delegates.

THE CONVENTION.

THE CONVENTION.

OUTSIDE THE BUILDING. THE CROWD AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION

yesterday morning was of about the same size and complexion as the day before, but the people seemed to have found out that it was but cold comfort waiting about the

was but cold comfort waiting about the doors. The push and crush for tickets was also a repetition of the scenes of the day before, but the ticket-holders had learned the ropes, and there was but little of the confusion about the Convention doors so painfully manifest the day before.

The crowd of ticket-sellers was greatly increased, and the reporter saw at least two hundred tickets openly offered for sale. The hawkers did not attempt to conceal anything, but held the packages of tickets in one hand and the roll of money in the other. The prices for yesterday's seats averaged about \$10, and for to-day about \$20, although there were many offered for higher and lower prices.

One of the amusing scenes among the outside crowd was a party of men who had been disappointed in getting in, and proposed to have a gathering of their own. They adjourned to a neighboring saloon and effected a temporary organization, with a close imitation of Senator Logan in the chair, who, in

was solid for Blaine. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, which reported delegates from Boston, Baltimora, Philadelphia, Chicago, Alaska, and Australia, but denied representation to New Jersey on the ground that Americans did not proposed be dictated to by fereign votes. The beerslinger was appointed sergeant at arms, and his appearance was a signal for the ansouncement each time that this convention will new take a recess to drink the report of the Committee on Internil Organization. A short-hand writer was dected who performed marvelous feats wit two pencils in each hand. The gathering vas held for two hours or more, and, the admission being free, there was a large crowd of spectators who eagerly listened to the reports of the bogus Senators from New York, feansylvania, and Illinois. Sam Tilden was inally declared the nominee, and the Convention adjourned. After the adjournment the crowd rapidly melted away, and there wasonly the temporary bustle on the streets which was the receding ripple of the morning's wave.

INSIDE THE HALL.

THE OPENING SKIMISHES
of the opposing forces in the Convention during yesterday's first session were watched by a multitude of between 10,00 and 13,000 souls. The arena was packed in all of its compartments; the galleries were practically fully occupied. Here and there a pale splash of color in the midst of the drk throng indicolor in the midst of the dark throng indi-cated an empty seat, but they were very rare.

The inside audience was applemented, too, by an outside one composd of adventurous and impecunious persons who, lacking the necessary pasteboard, hadmanaged to climb upon the roof of the Exosition Building, reaching the windows, though which they obtained a fine view of the proceedings of the Convention.

the Convention. AMONG THOSE BESENT during this very interesting session were: The Hon. John C. Smitt, State Treasurer; Caspar Butz, Judge Mooz, the Hon. J. B. Hawley, Judge Bailey, Sentor Hill, of Colerado; Congressman Townshend, of Illinois; Bishop Fallows, Gen. Kefer, of Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Noble, Gov. Smth, of Wisconsin; the Hon. H. C. Brancherd, Sanadardania, Sanadard the Hon. H. C. Burchard, Superintendent of the Mint; the Hon. A. C. Iatthews, Illinois; Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, tongressman Frye, of Maine; Assistant-Postnaster-General, Ty-ner, the Hon. C. B. Farwel, Gen. Phil Sheriner, the Hon. C. B. Farwel, Gen. Phil Sheridan, J. Don Cameron, the Hon. George R. Davis, ex-Congressman Robbins, of New York; Congressman Undegraff, of Ohlo; Judge Booth, Health-lommissioner De Wolf, the Hon. Tim H. Fellows, of Wisconsin; the Rev. Simeon Gilbert, editor of the Advance; the Rev. Mr. Gray, editor of the Interior; B. G. Callaghan, the Rev. Arthur Edwards editor of the the Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor of the

charge of monotony. Such was the case in the gathering of Wednesday afternoon. It resulted in a symplony in black and white, a solid, stolid mass of humanity, sadly in need, from an artistic point of view, of the picturesque effect of feminine faces and feminine toilets. These were present yesterday in good force, and the result was a delightful picture. The monotony of tint was relieved by the bright coloring of brilliant toilets. Gay hats and bonnets, from which ribbons fluttered incessantly, contrasted pleasingly with the uncovered heads of the male spectators, the only variety presented by which lay in the fact that some were baid and shiny and others were hair-covered and dull. Apropos of the question of hair, it was remarked in the gallery yesterday that of all personal adornments possessed by the delegates, that of a snow-white head of hair was the most yaluable. At the distance which separated spectators and delegates the distinguishing shades of brown, auburn, and iron-gray were entirely lost, but the gentlemen with snow-capped summits were readily discernible from among their fellows. This is the reason why the Senator from New York so readily catches the attention of the audience. The gentlemen from Maine, who are at least his equals in readiness of debate, and concededly his superiors in the art of ironical repartee, fail to attract the instantaneous notice of the spectators, simply because Nature has not yet had time to bleach their hair; while, on the other hand, the uprising head of the New York champion, than which no wedding-cake was ever more generously frosted, at once concentrates the attention of his supporters.

frosted, at once concetrates the attention of his supporters.

The oid rule that "distance lends enchantment to the view" fails to apply in the case of the survey of a single delegate by the elevated spectator. The most magnificant of men among the delegates sinks into insignificance under the overwhelming immensity of the multitude. It is painful to have to say so, but it is a ruthless fact that

THE GENTLEMAN FROM JACKSON COUNTY, sitting on the edge of one of the benches

say so, but it is a ruthless fact that

THE GENTLEMAN FROM JACESON COUNTY, sitting on the edge of one of the benches which contains the Illinois delegation, looks to the spectator in the opposit gallery like an ordinary man. Without an operaglass his glory of mustache sinks into the puerile insignificance of an adolescent down, and how little effect his leonine name has at that distance can be guessed from the question which an Eastern lady put to her escort in the reporters' gallery, "And that is Senator Isogan, is it? What is the color of the Senator's hair?"

The occupants of the galleries took the liweliest interest in the proceedings. Each of the arenic champions has a strong support, and the invitation to keep quiet, which the Chairman of the Convention innocently tendered to the galleries on Wednesday, has not as yet been accepted. The full bitterness of feeling not having developed during the earlier of yesterday's sessions, there were no expressions of ill-will during the lively skirmishes which took place between the men of Maine and the whipper-in of the New York delegates. In fact, with a rare impartiality, the good points made by each were to a certain extent applauded by the opposition, but it was expected this condition of affairs would not survive the more serious business of the evening session. The truth of the matter is that the audience, as a rule, is very kindly in its disposition towards Mr. Conkling. It appreciates the fact that he is a beaten man, and its sympathy is born of charity rather than admiration.

THE CLOSING EPISODE,

THE CLOSING EPISODE,
however, was such an open act of belligerency, inaugurated by Senator Conkling and
crowned by the home-thrust of the gentleman from Maine, that the party lines, so to
speak, were drawn tightly, and the applause,
overwhelmingly in favor of the Maine delegate, was a fair criterion of the feeling of
the house. Among the spectators in the reporters' gallery was an entifusiastic Grant
man, whose applause was of the wild and
frantic description seldom seep save at the
moment when a great and prolonged excitement reaches its climax. At the close of
Senator Conkling's calm and deliberate, and,
withal, enjoyable, though unfair, arraignment of the Biaine leader, he cried out in
the excess of his joy, "A hundred-pound
shot, by G-d!" But, when the Maine mau,
from his chair, delivered the refort which
made the mass of humanity laugh and cheer
until the flags in the building fluttered in the
aerial agitation, he collapsed, and muttered to
himself, "A thousand-pound shot, by thunder."

"And now we shall see how the Conven-THE CLOSING EPISODE,

der."
And now we shall see how the Convention looks by gaslight." was the remark of a handsomely-dressed lady as she took her seat in Section C of the gallery, at a few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The prospect looked favorable for a realiza-

the artificial illumination; the sun was still pretty high in the heavens, and the gaslights purned a lurid red in its more powerful light.

parent that such was the case.

A FRELING OF DEPRESSION

fell upon the vast audience, which the really excling business, far surpassing in actual importance the happenings over which previous audiences went wild, hardly removed. This was especially the case with the fairer half of the gallery's occupants. Being ladies, they of course expected that having some to the trouble first of dressing, then of going to the Exposition Building, then of climbing up to their places in the gallery, and finally of sitting upon the very hard seats provided for their discomfort for a considerable length of time, the least the delegates—gathered together for the sole purpose of administering to their amusement—could do was to condense the whole business of President-making into the evening session. The

ministering to their sinusement—could do was to condense the whole business of President-making into the evening session. The idea of hedging the business round with so many preliminaries, of delaying the only interesting part of the work simply because the Committee on—well, the Committee on something—had not yet reported, seemed to the mind of the feminine spectator an unpardonable piece of dilly-dalling work which, if the Convention were only compressed of ladies, would never have occurred. Last night, too, they were especially indignant. They had prepared for a gas-light session; had dressed in those shades of color whose beauties are only made manifest under the influence of artificial light, and after all the unappreciative Convention, through the excessively stupid desirs to delay displayed by a minority of its members, had adjourned just as the sunlight, which did not bring out the full beauties of their toilets, was giving way to the gaslight, their toilets, was giving way to the gaslight, which did. If Senator Conkling wants to achieve as solid a reputation for gallantry among the ladies of the West as he is known among the ladies of the West as he is known to possess among those of the East he will drop his policy of delay and make a bold dash for victory or death at the earliest opportunity this morning. Of course the Senator from New York, like the other Senator from Illinois, does not frame his policy or measure his words for the delectation of the gallery, but the influence or good-will of the ladies is something not to be carelesty thrown away, and only by very careful conduct can be reëstablish himself in the position which he gained in the first and second sessions of the

is the Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocute: Homer N. Hibbard, Judge Harias, Judge Drummond, George Harding, of Philadelphia; the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Judge Dyer, of Wisconsin; the Hon. George I. Harlow, Franklin MacVeagh, Congressuan Burrough, of Michigan; all the National Committeemen and Vice Presidents, FredDouglass, the Hon. John Wentworth, Senator Hamilton, Gov. Cullom, the Hon. I. N Arnold; the Hon. John Wentworth, Senator Hamilton, Gov. Cullom, the Hon. I. N Arnold; the Hon. John I. Bennett, Gen. Torrence, George Sherwood, Judge Doollits, and a large number of distinguished stragers.

Miss Kate Daggett, Ilinols; Miss Mary Butler, Baltimore, Md.; Jiss Mattle Smadley, Michigan; Mrs. DoraAndrews Spencer, Washington, D. C., Coresponding Secretary National Woman Sutrage Association; Mrs. Jane H. Spofford, Vashington, D. C., Treasurer; Mrs. Lillle Deveraux Blake, Vice-President for New York; Mrs. Eliza Bird Gamble, Saginaw, Jich.; Dr. Slada G. Bedell, Illinois; Dr. Radel Swan, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Amanis Way, Kansso, Miss Eliza B. Buckley, St. Louis, Mc.; Amanida M. Best, Wisconsin; the Hon. Dr. R. Needles, Auditor Ilinois.

The andience differed totably from that of the previous day in the presence of a much larger number of ladie. They formed a conspicuous and delightful factor in the make-up of the multitud. A crowd of men, presenting but little dersity in the matter of dress, especially in the color thereof, combine to make up a picture open to the charge of monotony. Such was the case in the gathering of Wednesday afternoon. It resulted in a symplony in black and white,—a solid, stolid mass of humanity, saldy in need, from an artistic point of view, of the picturescene effect of femiling ages and only by yery careful conduct can be omething not to be caretablish nimself in the passion which he gained in the first and second sessions of the Convention. As o'ciccis Driver, The head on the first and remained in the first and second sessions of the Convention of the hundred of making it so black that his musicale could not be distinguished from the rest, or himself from one of the "culled" members of the Lowisiana bolting delegation. This little display of temper cost him his popularity, and a lady in Section Q was heard to say, "Now I really was roing to like him, he has such a loud voice, but how cross he did look then." Whether it displays itself in ironical arraignments of the enemy, or in passing thunder-clouds of passion, the ill-luck of the Grant side of the Convention is fast making it the subject of the ill-favor of the galleries. The hired claquers did noble work yesterday afternoon; they obeyed the signal with a regularity which is worthy both of praise and of continued presence in the Convention, but when the victories, especially the great one which the roll-call produced, of the anti-Granters became apparent, the heart-sprung applause of the majority carried all before it, rolling along theseething mass of humanity and infecting them with the same electric enthuslasm which binds the anti-Grant men together.

THE SCENE IN THE GALLERIES during the taking of the vote on Mr. Conk-

enthusiasm which binds the anti-Grant men together.

THE SCENE IN THE GALLERIES
during the taking of the vote on Mr. Conkling's substitute to the motion of the gentleman from lows was one long to be remembered. The vast majority of them not having heard the full text of the resolution and the substitute, were not at first fully acquainted with the nature of the proceedings. Very shortly after the roll-call started, nowever, it became plain to the throng that the vote was in reality a test one, and that an "aye" meant a gain for the Grant cause and a "no" a gain for anti-Granters. With this basis of information as a guide they seized their tally-sheets and began excitedly, recording the expression of opinion on the part of the Convention. But very few who started out to keep the record carried it through to the end. The excitement was too intense for any but the coolest heads to calmly jot down the figures as announced. The breaking of the unit rule was soon accomplished, the first announcement of a divided voice being greeted with grand applause. On the other hand, the handing over by Senator Logan of the forty-two solid votes of his Illinois delegation was received in portentions silence. The audience had seen the picture in Puck, and as the Egyptian task-master called out the figures, it needed but a very slight stretch of the imagination to place the blacksnake whip in his triumphantlywaving right band and to clothe his vassals in the dishonoring clothes which the pictorial satirist has employed to such good advantage. The most exciting incident of the occasion, if not of the whole meeting, was the successful recellion against univale tyranny accomplished by four stalwart Kentuckians. The galleries heard the solid vote of the Blue Gruss State given to Grant without a murmur. After the display made by the delegates of Illinois they were ready for anything from the Slave State of Kentucky. When, however, the gallant dissenter from the announcement of his Chairman arose and recorded his "non placet" in the face

Could searce forbear to cheer! so even the Grant sympathizers in the andi ence could not withstand the appeal to their finer emotions which the figure of the delegate, claiming the right to record his vote in the face, of the opposition of the majority, irregistibly made, and they too

Joined with hoaring throats and wildly-clapping hands in the thunderous tribute of admiration. And then, when other three stalwart. Kentuckians mounted their chairs and joined fortunes with a leader whom it was an honor to follow the ocean of appiause was deatening. After this episode the taking of the roll-call went on in comparative silence. Missouri's almost solid thirty votes occasioned a smile, the Democratic resord of the State and its strong Grant vote reminding many in the audience of the splendid assistance which the Democratic party rendered the Grant interest in othe recent local primary elections. The gallieries would have liked to have seen the robber State's (for correctness of this expression, vide Globe-Democrat, original Grant boomer) one and Grant delegate, but he was modest and kept hinself in the oackground. It became apparent that the Grant force had expressed itself in Missouri's almost unamimous vote, and the interest in the proceeding showed itself thereafter in the quiet little choruses of chuckles with which the anti-Grant men greeted the constant accession to the already overwhelming classic of "Noss." The only remaining chance JOINED WITH BOARING THROATS

read the pregnant faures 318, nays 406," the hurrah of tors rang through the amphitiannounced the fall of the third-te

vided.

There are 105 boys in the Convention doing messenger work, and the page system, which is admirably managed by C. F. Baker, Superintendent of Messenger Service of the American District Telegraph Company, is excellent. All the lads are furnished by the American District Telegraph Company, which lands rict Telegraph Company, which lends a ber on this occasion to the Western

THE RECORD.

CALLED TO ORDER. PRAYER BY THE REV. DR. NOBLE.

The Convention was called to order at 11:40 o'clock by the Temporary Chairman, Mr. Hoar.

The Temporary Chairman—The Convention will come to order. Delegates will please take their seats. All persons not members of the Convention will withdraw from that portion of the hall allotted to the Convention. The Sergean'-at-Arms will execute this order. [Appliance.]

Ged. W. E. Strong, the Sergeant-at-Arms, pro-ceeded to do so through the aid of his satist-auts. The aisles were gradually cleared, and the house finally assumed the proper shape for the regular and orderly transaction of busi-The Temporary Chairinan—The Rev. Dr. No-

ble, of Chicago, will offer prayer.

Dr. Noble advanced to the desk and made the following prayer:
Almighty and Most Merciful God, our Heav-enly Father, reverently, and in faith and love, do we bow before Thee, that we may acknowldo we bow before Thee, that we may acknowledge our dependence upon Thee and render the ascription of honor which is due to Thy great name. In Thy keeping are the dispositions of men and the destinies of nations. We rejoice in it that Thou art infinit in Thy wisdom and marvelous in Thy love. Now we come to Thee that we may receive from Thee, Who art the source and centre of all light, that instruction and guidance necessary for the right discharge of the duty of this hour. Gathered together from all the States and Territories of this great Nation, to consult concerning the interests of the time to come, be Thou greatons. of this great Nation, to consult concerning the interests of the time to come, be Thou gracious, O God, and bestow in Thy tender mercy as may be necessary for the right acquittal by each of the part he has to play. We pray for our Nation. We thank Thee for it, and our supplication is that, as we have received if from our fathers, through their wisdom and their sacrifice in the years that are gone, so we may be true to all its interests and perpetuate it unto our children, that they may carry it down to their children's children through these generations that are to come. And may pesce be in all our borders. May all our customs, and all our institutions become more and more penetrated with the wisdom of Jemis

and more penetrated with the wisdom of Jesus Christ.

Our Father who art in Heaven; hallowed be thy name. Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The Temporary Chairman—The Couvention is a ceder. The Chair awaits the pleasure of the convention

CONKLING AND HALE. Senator Conkling (who was applicated when he arose)—Mr. Chairman, I beg to inquire of the Chair, if the Chair has the information, whether the Committee on Contested Sents and Oreden-

this is ready to report?

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair has no authentic information on that subject, but has authentic information on that subject, but has that that Committee would not be likely to be that that Committee would be also chair ready for several hours. Senator Conkling—May I inquire of the Chair the time, as well as the Chair is informed, when the Committee would be likely to be ready to

report?
The Temporary Chalrman—Some gentleman on the platform—the Chair is entirely unable to remember now who, or to vouch for the authoritiety of the information—said that that Committee would not be able to report before a o'clock. Perhaps some other person is better informed. report?

formed.

Senator Conkling—Mr. Chairman—

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman will want one moment. The Secretary new informs the Chair that he left that Committee about half an hour since, and they informed him that they probably would not report before 4 o'clock.

forms the Chair that he left that Committee about half an hour since, and they informed him that they probably would not report before 4 o'clock.

Senator Conkling—Mr. Chairman, I had a fear that the information of the Chair—

At this point Gen. Garfield made his appearance on the floor, and being recognized, was year warmly greeted, the applause causing Senator Conkling to suspend his remarks.

The Temporary Chairman—The Convention will come to order.

Senator Conkling—Mr. Chairman, I was about to say the information we have in this part of the house is the information the Convention has received from the Chair—namely: that the Committee on Credentials and Contested Seats will in no event be ready to make a report before 4 o'clock. Every delegate must see that, before proceeding to any business of substance, the membership of the Convention must be ascertained. We must know who are and who are not its members before the transaction of business can begin. This being the case, I rise, Mr. Chairman, at the suggestion of a large number of delegates, to submit a motion which I confess I make with great reductance; because, like others, I am very anxious that the Convention

SHOULD CONCLUDE ITS BUSINESS in order that we may depart to our homes. But, being hers, we are compelled, of course, not only to de our duty, but to submit to its inconveniencies and necessities. Therefore, in the hope of saving time, and trusting that all contests by that time will be ready to be reported. I now move that the Convention take a receas untill—I will say—defock this evening. (Ories of "No!" "No!") I mention that hour because it will enable every delegate in the meantime to take his diuner, come here in the meantime to take his diuner, come here in the meantime to take his diuner, come here in the meantime to take his diuner, come here in the modion.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman from New York if he will yield for a moment.

Mr. Conkling—What is it you want to proposed. The Temporary Chairman—The gentleman from Mr. Hale—I w

Mr. Hale—I want to make some remarks upon the motion.

Mr. Conkling—I wish to take the sense of the Convention upon the motion, and, therefore, I insist upon it.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentisman from New York moves that the Convention take a recess until 9 o'clock.

Mr. Hale—I make a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentisman will state the point of order.

Mr. Hale—I make the point of order that the motion to have a recess, or a motion to take a recess, to a time certain is clearly a debatable motion. (Cheers.) It is contradictinguished in this.

motion. (Cheers.) It is contradictinguished in this.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair will bold the motion debatable.

Mr. Hale—Mr. President, I rise to oppose the motion of the gentleman from New York. [Applause.] Nearly sto delegates, representing all of the United States and the Territories. have been assembled in this city during the last four or five days, and have been easier to proceed to the business that has brought them here broom meir constituents. We met upon yesterday, and by common consent—for I had the pleasure them of concurring with the gentleman from New York—we adjourned with the dasar understanding that upon this morning, giving lest evening that upon this morning, giving lest evening to owork. [Cheers.] Now it is oldined that because the Committee on Resolutions

that the Committee on Resolutions

18 NOT READY TO EXPOSE,
that the Committee on Credentials is not ready
to report; that the whole Convention must be
hung in a condition of suppeaded animation and
can do nothing; and it is with some force urged
that until we know our membership nothing
can be done. But, Mr. President lican Conventions hereisofore much business has been done before the Committee or Credentials, which necessarily must be the latest Committee to report-brings in its final or preliminary report. I note in my hand the edicial report of the proceedings of the Convention of 18%, the last one before this, which was in One cinnatt, and I find the same condition of things in the cinnatt, and I find the same condition of things. ed, and the speech of the Chairman had been made, then, men will find, if they wil refer to page a proceedings, the Committee on Rules of Business stood

concerning the membership of the Conventions which go pretty deep in regard organization of the Republican party, respect to the rights of States. It has bee in he public journals that among the reported to us—and I suppose there is a propriety in alluding to the public journal rule restricting to a detecte of five minutes can of every delegate, all questions soever. The Committee on Rules and Froings, knowing the manifest impropriety plying such a rule to the questions which areas, coming from the Committee on Rules and Scats, have, I am told, by resolution instruction of the Content whatever until the Committee dentials has reported, and miss taken on the last question voome from that Committee (appliable) gleave, as one member of the Committee to thought of the Committee on Rules, that resolution [applause], so that business which can properly be tran we have reports from the Committeeted Seate; and unless my honor from Marine will give me some hope that the pleasure of listening to a same limited that the pleasure of listening to a same limited properly invited.

we have reports from the Committee on Contested Seats; and unless my honorshis free from Marke will give me some hope that we make the pleasure of listening to a speech for him [laughter] I feel strongly inclined to inside the property of the convention of now adjourn until 8 o'clack. But F. President, I will not make that motion any member of the Convention rises to detail the If no one does, I will make it, satisfied as man, and most relucionity, that the criest fairs we can do is to come here freed, in the color the day, prepared to stay as many hours examile necessary to advance the huminess of the Convention. [Applause.]

The Temporary Chairman—Is the Convention for the question?

Mr. Hale—Mr. President.

I HAVE ONLY ONE SUGGESTION TO MARK.

It is purely a parlimentary point of faw man should guide us. It is in answer to the argumentative part of the speech of the guideman from New York (Mr. Conkings) of the man from Mr. The Convention of the convention from New York that this former of the convention from New York that the former of the freedy for the question? It is moved by the freedy for the question? It is moved by the freedy for the question? It is moved by the freedy for the question? It is moved by the freedy for

THE ILLINOIS CONTEST AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSION.

Mr. Joy, of Michigan—Is it in order. Mr. Joy at Michigan—Is it in order. Mr. Joy—I move, then, Mr. Chairman, It is in order.

Mr. Joy—I move, then, Mr. Chairman, it is contastants in the election for the contastants in this convention by such counsel when the form this Convention by such counsel when may select. [Applicate]

The greatenants moston in the form of a recolution, was passed up and read by the Clark. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the contestants for the things of - LAS 54 464'E. pary Chalifornia-Ball

eers.] I am h

Committee represe The State of Illin flict, and the Ebm whether the name that will turn out a tion or not, and wi pared to make the clare it shall be me The Temporary mad the irmort of

Chairman-The Chair decide

not not well taken. Gentlemen in favor of the motion on the table will say aye. was a storm of ayes and noes. There was a storm of ayes and noce.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair is unable to decide, and the Chair instructs the roll of the Convention to be called. As the Secretary will the roll of each State and Territory the marran of the delegation will announce the marran of the delegation will announce the strink is delegation for or against the proposition. The motion is to lay the resolution on is sable. Gentlemen in favor of laying the solution on the table will say aye as the roll is said and those opposed no. d and those opposed no.

Herrison, of Indiana—Will you have the

GEN. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS,

Temporary Chairman—The gentleman tate his question of order.

Logan—My point of order first is, that Logan—My point of order first is, that reduction of the sitting delegates and consains are now before the Committee on Creatism who have not reported; that it is out of the state of the stat

ve, of Maine—A large number of dele-re found it impossible to hear the ques-which this roll is to be called; and ask

Temporary Chairman—The Chair will reside it. The gentieman on the left (Mr. Jey) over the following resolution:

The Secretary reread the resolution.

The Secretary reread the resolution.

The Temporary Chairman—The gentieman on Nebraska (Mr. Campbeil, of West Virgin moves to lay the resolution on the table, eithers in favor of laying the resolution on a table will say aye—

The Chair amounced that the motion lay on the table proceeded from Nebraska.

The Chair amounced that the motion lay on the table proceeded from Nebraska.

The Chair amounced that the motion lay on the table proceeded from Nebraska.

ent.

Temporary Chairman—The mover of the lution withdraws the resolution for the ent. It is not before the Convention. PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey—I move that the Convention proceed to its permanent organization, and that the Committee on Permanent Organization be asked to report.

There were calls for the question, and it was

have it. (No one said nay.) The ayes seem to said the Committee are instructed.

on, of New York-Mr. President

Mr. Pierson—Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Permanent Organisation have prepared a report to so far as they can. The Committee were entirely unanimous and entirely harmoulous. [Cheers.] I am happy to say that there was not a single question upon which the Committee did not agree. The States named their candidates for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. They adopted a resolution that these men must unsustionably be members of the Convention. questionably be members of the Convention,— selegates to the Convention. The State of Illi-nois, which is in contest, had a member on that lommittee. The delegate from that State upon that Committee are no second or the state of the convention o at Committee gave us some names. There had sen an informal discussion. 1 state it in-

I am requested by several delegates to sak the seatleman if he will take his place upon the stand, where he can be heard more readily by the delegations.

The Temporary Chairman—Will Mr. Pierson take his stand upon the piatform?

Mr. Pierson did so, and spoke as follows: As Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, I beg to say that we are prepared to report the action of the Committee, but with this embarrassment. The Committee arreed unanimously not only upon the question which I state, but upon every question before it. They placed in their report the names for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, one from each State and Territory, as reported by the member of the Committee representing that State or Territory. The State of Illinois was known to be in conflict, and the Committee are not able to say whether the names upon our report are names that will turn out to be members of the Convention or not, and with that statement I am prepared to make the report if the Convention declard it shall be made.

The Temporary Chairman—The Clerk will read the report of the Committee. The Committee on Permanent Organization report as follows:

The Temporary Chairman—The Cieff varieties on Permanent Organization report as follows:

The Clerk read the report as follows:

The Committee on Permanent Organization have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to report that the temporary organization be the permanent organization by the permanent organization by the permanent organization with the addition of George M. Buchanan, of Missimippi, as an additional Secretary, and the following list of Vice-Presidents and Assistant Secretaries, consisting of one from each state and Territory:

I. B. Pierson, President.

I. G. Jones, Secretary.

The Secretary then read the list of Vice-Presidents.

Alabama—James Gillette.

Arkanass—H. Robinson.

California—Lleut.—Gov. Mansfield.

Colorado—Lafayette Head.

Colorado—Mansfield.

Colorado—Mansfield.

Colorado—Mansfield.

Colorado—Lafayette Head.

Colorado—National Colorado

Kanas—John Matz.

Kentocky—Geo. E. H. Hopson.

Kanas—Simon Matz.

Kentocky—Geo

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Convention by the gen-Convention afternoon.

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The contested the best contested the best contested the contest

washington—Thomas H. Brenta.

Wyoning—W. A. Carter.

Asignal A. A. Carter.

Asignal A. A. Carter.

Asignal A. A. Davis.
Colorado—George Washington.

Arkanas—L. J. Barnes.
Colifornia—R. A. Davis.
Colorado—George T. Clark.
Connecticut—N. Taylor Baldwis.
Dalaware—Benjamin Burton.
Plorida—E. J. Alexander.
Georgia—W. W. Brown.
Rinola—George M. Brinkerboff.
Indiana—Roscoe O. Hawkins.
Lowa—P. W. Llewellen.
Lantsa—P. Hutchinson.
Austroky—J. R. Puryear.
Laine—W. W. Thomas, Jr.
Laryland—John W. Bell.
Lasachusetts—Charles W. Clifford.
Liestran—Morran Bates.
Minesota—C. F. Kindred.
Liestran—Morran Bates.
Minesota—C. F. Kindred.
Liestran—Worran Bates.
Minesota—V. Bierbower.

Levada—J. J. Meigra.

Lew Hampshire—Dr. Charles H. Murphy.

Lew Jersey—A. P. Condit.

Lew York—John V. Murry.
Chio—H. C. Hedges.
Cango—D. C. Ireland.

Lansylvan—Hamilton Disston.

Landa—Horace A. Jeneket.

Landa—George K. Dilley.

Levania—George R. Bryant.

Lettinia—S. F. McCormick.

Landa—Henry N. Binke.

Luna—J. W. Brown.

Londan—Henry N. Binke.

Luna—J. W. Brown.

CORRECTIONS.

CORRECTIONS.

CORRECTIONS.

CORRECTIONS.

dents or of Secretaries?

The Secretaries? The Secretary—The last list was tau in retaries.

Gen. Beaver—I beg then, sir, to have the name from Pennsylvanis corrected. Hamilton Disston was named for Vice-President and W. C. Moreland for Secretary, and they have become transposed in transcribing the names.

The Temporary Chairman—The Secretary will make the correction accordingly.

The Secretary—The changes have been made in pursuance of the suggestion of the gentleman.

man.

A delegate from Missouri—James E. Adams was selected as Assistant Secretary from Missouri. His name has been omitted from the roll. A colored delegate from Georgia—There has been a mistake in the name of the gentleman called as Vice-President from this State. If should be S. A. Danelle. [The Secretary had read the name "Donnell."]
The Temporary Chairman—The correction will be made accordingly.

A delegate from Mississippl. Mr. Chairman.

The Temporary Chairman—The correction will be made accordingly.

A delegate from Mississippi—Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a correction in the report so far as our State is concerned. The initials of our distinguished Senator, B. K. Bruce, are wrong as read: B. R. Bruce was the name read. I see the report gives us Samuel P. Hurst for Assistant Secretary. The Mississaippi delegation selected another man, George N. Gayles, and I move, if it is necessary, to amend the report by substituting the name of Gayles for that of Hurst.

move, if it is necessary, to amend the report by substituting the name of Gayles for that of Hurst.

Mr. Pierson—It will be done, if the gentleman requests it.

A Delegate from Mississippi—The delegation requests the corrections I have named.

Mr. Pierson—It will be so corrected.

A delegate from Morth Carolina—The name of the North Carolina man was omitted in the iist of Secretaries. I have the name of J. H. Harris as Secretary for North Carolina.

The Temporary Chairman—The name will be inserted.

Mr. Harrison, of Indiana—I desire to make a correction in the name of the Vice-President from Indiana. It should be Imri Adkinson, inserted.

Mr. Harrison, of Indiana—I desire to make a correction in the name of the Vice-President from Indiana. It should be Imri Adkinson, insead of Thomas Atkinson.

Mr. Sewall, of New Jersey—I will ask if that completes the report of the Committee.

Mr. Prerson, of New York—If there are no further corrections it does.

Mr. Sewall—I move the adoption of the report. A delegate from New Hampshire—I desire to make a correction in the name of the Secretary for New Hampshire delegation should be Charles M. Murphy instead of Charles H. Murphy.

A delegate from Virginia—The name of the Secretary should be M. R. De Monte, instead of De Mortie.

The Secretary—The corrections will be made.

Mr. Sewall, of New Jersey—I now move the adoption of the report of the Committee.

SENATOR HOAR ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Temporary Chairman—The question is upon the adoption of the report.

The Temporary Chairman—The question is upon the adoption of the report.

Mr. Pierson, of New York—By the request of the Chair, and for obvious reasons, I am to put the motion. Gentlemen of the Convention, the question is upon the adoption of the report of the Committee upon Permanent Organization. Are you ready for the question?

A delegate from Florida—The name of the Secretary from Florida is not E. J. Alexander, but E. I. The "I" should be dotted. [Laughter.]

The motion for the adoption of the report hav-ing been put, Mr. Pierson declared it carried and the report adopted. Mr. Pierson—I have the honor of presenting to you the Permanent President of the Convention.

[Cheors.]
The President—Gentlemen of the Convention:
You have manifested, in the choice you have made for permanent presiding officer, a disposition to a wise economy in the matter of opening speeches. One good reason occurs to me for the selection that you have made, and that is, that having heard one speech from me, for reasons entirely satisfactory to each delegate you have no inclination to hear another opening speech from me. [Laurster and applause.] The Convention is now permanently organized.

Mr. W. P. Frye, of Maine—Mr. President, I understand that the Committee on Rules and Order of Business have completed their labors and are ready to report. I move that they be requested now to make their report. [Applause.]

The Chairman [Mr. Hoar]—It has been moved the report. The Chairman [Mr. Hoar]—It has been moved the committee on the committee of the committee on the committee of the committee of the committee on the committee of the comm

by Mr. Frye, of Maine, that the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be requested now to make their report. Is the Convention ready for the question?

Senator Conkling and Gen. Sharpe, of New

Senator Conkling and Gen. Sharpe, of New York, rose at the same moment.

The Chairman—I recognize the gentleman from New York nearest the Chair [Gen. Sharpe].

Gen. Sharpe—Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Rules and Permanent Organization spent three hours last evening. They labored heartily to produce a result which should tend to harmony in this Convention. They adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock, and the last vote was taken only ten minutes before the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention. As a result, I was instructed by the delegates from nine States to prepare

A MINORITY REPORT,

suit, I was instructed by the delegates from nine States to prepare

AMINORITY REPORT,
and having come directly from the place of our assemblage here, and learning that the Committee on Contested Seats was not yet ready to report, I had presumed that I would have an opportunity of preparing that report which I am instructed to make. Further than that, and becre the Committee adjourned, the question came up, among others, as to when our Chairman, Gen. Garfield, should be instructed to make his report, and, after a harmonious discussion of it, it was unanimously considered that that report was not to be made until after the Committee on Contested Seats had made their report, and the roll has been ascertoined. [Applause.] I am, therefore, not prepared to earry out the order of those who were associated with me upon the Committee, and I hope that the motion of the gentleman on my left, which would throw some discord into our Committee, may be for the present withdrawn.

The Chairman—Does the gentleman from Maine press his motion?

Mr. Fryce—Mr. President, I desire to ask information of the Chairman of the Committee that there should be an expression of the views of the minority, I should not press my motion. I understand the Chairman is present, and I desire to know what the agreement was, if any.

GEN. GARFIELD.

As Gen. Garfield rose he was greeted with continued cheering. He said: The Committee that there should be an expression of the views of the minority, I should not press my motion. I understand the Chairman is present, and I desire to know what the agreement was, if any.

GEN. GARFIELD.

As Gen. Garfield rose he was greeted with continued cheering. He said: The Committee that the report of the Committee on Rues and an order of business. A resolution was then offered by one member of the Committee was about to reaking up. Gen. Sharpe requested that a minority of that Committee on Credenthis. That was adopted; whether unanimously or not I am unable to say, for the Committee was about breaking up. Gen. Sharpe

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

THE CHAIRMAN, CONKLING, AND HALE MEASURE SWORDS AGAIN.

The President—The gentleman from Maine withdraws the motion. It is now moved by the gentleman from Maine that the Convention take a recess until 5 o'clock this afternoon. Is the Convention ready for the question? Convention ready for the question? Mr. Conkling-Mr. President.
The Chairman-The gentleman from New

The Chairman—The gentleman from New York.

Mr. Conkling—As one member of the Convention I intend to vote for this motion, but my conscience would not be quiet enough to do so until after I congratulate our friends from Maine upon the safe—
[Applause and laughter.] I am not willing, I say, the control of the safe and laughter.] I am not willing, I say, the safe with the scripts of my honorable friends. [Applause and laughter.] I am not willing, I say, to part with the society of my honorable friends from Maine from now until 5 o'clock, until after I have congratulated them on this happy issue out of all afflictions. [Applause and laughter.] It is an issue which must stir the patriotism of every delegate, that this Convention, in its unorganized state, rising in its might, has been able to accomplish the momentous, and critical, and portentous business which has been accomplished since my motion was made. [Great laughter and applause.]

There were loud cries of "Hale!" "Hale!" but that gentleman was apparently very willing to intrust matters to the care of his colleague, who was as ready and effective as usual.

THE REJOINDER.

who was as ready and effective as usual.

THE REJOINDER.

Mr. Frye—Mr. President—The delegates from Maine desire me humbly to return thanks to the distinguished gentleman from New York for his kindly congratulation. [Appliause and laughter.] And they desire me to say, further, that they will be delighted at the close of this Convention once more to see the gentleman rise and congratulate the delegates from Maine. [Cheers on cheers, renewed and rerenewed, followed by cries of "Question."]

The Chairman—The Convention will be in order. Before putting the question an announcement will be made at the desire of the National Committee.

The Clerk—The National Republican Committee will hold a session at their rooms at the Paimer House immediately upon the adjournment of this Convention.

Mr. Coukling—Which Committee,—the old or the tiew?

The Clerk—The old Committee,—the present

nounced yet.

The Chairman—Gentlemen in favor of the motion that the Convention now take a recess until 5 o'clock this afternoon, will say aye; those opposed no.

The ayes very evidently had it. There were but few moes.

The Chairman—The ayes have it. The Convention stands adjourned accordingly.

The crowd got up and slowly left the building. AFTER RECESS.

THE CONCENTEE ON BULES ASKED FOR THEIR REPORT.

The Convention reassembled at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Hoar. There was a good deal of noise and confusion in getting seated, as at the opening of the morning session.

The Chairman—The hour to which this Convention took a recess has arrived. Gentlemen will please come to order and resume their seats.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa-Mr. Chair The Chair-The Chair will recognize the genieman from lowa.

Mr. Henderson—I understand that the Committee on Credentials will not be able to report mittee on Credentials will not be able to report at this session of the Convention. I therefore move, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee on Rules be now requested to make their report to the Convention, so that we may proceed with business. I make the motion.

The Chairman—It is moved by the gentleman from flows that the Committee on Rules be requested now to make their report. Is the Convention ready for the question?

SENATOR LOGAN.

HE ASKS FOR A POSITIONEMENT. Senator Legan rose, mounted his chair, and was treated to a burst of appliance from his Gen. Logan—Mr. Chairman, I do not rise, sir, to make any captious opposition to anything that this Convention may decide to do. But, sir, I will ask the gentleman from I (owa to consider the importance of the report of the Committee on Rules at this time. This report on rules and order of business was agreed by the Committee that it would be deferred until after the Committee on Credentials make their report. There are many things in the report, sir, that would be appropriate, and some, perhaps, that might not be. Why this haste? I ask. There is a resolution in that report that denies to men on this floor the right to defend their right to a seat on this floor unless they confine the nselves to five minutes. [Applause.] Sir, if this Convention is a body of men which it is honorable, true, and just,—if it is a body of Republicans that desire that victory shall follow after what we shall do here, be not too hasty in raising the ax to the head of your brethren. Gen. Logan—Mr. Chairman, I do not rise, sir, to after what we shall do here, be not too hasty in raising the ax, to the head of your brethren. [Applause.] Sir, all that I ask, or any man here ought to ask, as an honorable delegate in this Convention, is fair play in this and all other matters. [Applause.] Sir, we should have fair play for all. We should deliberate and consider well all the propositions that are presented to us for our consideration. Why, sir, is this desire that these rules shall be adopted before we know who are to be the sitting members in this Convention? You cannot proceed with the business of this Convention until this question is settled as to who the delegates are. If you cannot proceed to the business of this Convention, so far as its results may be concerned, I ask you why must these rules be adopted before the members are reported to this Convention and action be taken in reference to the sitting members. (Applause.) I desire so far as I am concerned, no advantage either under rules or by any other process that CAN BE DEVISED BY MAN.

But, masmuch as we come together to consider

CAN BE DEVISED BY MAN.

But, inasmuch as we come together to consider these questions fairly and justly for us all, these rules are to be our guide for the balance of our deliberations. If that be so, then let the compact be kept that was agreed to by the members of that Committee on Rules be deferred until the report of the Committee on Credentials is acted on. There is no compact, sir, that has been made on the part of any of our friends up to the present time that will not be honestly and strictly kept. [Applause.] The Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Garneld) this morning said that in their Committee Mr. Sharpe, from New York, asked permission to present a minority report. Time was granted, and it was also suggested, and not objected to, that this report should follow the report of the Committee on Oredentials.

should follow the report of the Committee on Oredentials.

Well, then, as to that [oheers], I desire to address myself to the good judgment, the cool judgment, and the fair, honest sense of this Convention. I ask for no favors or no partiality here. I address myself to no prejudices, but to the better judgment of men. We are brought here together representing honest constituencies; we are kere, sir, to do labor in their service, and let it be so performed that when we return home that every Republican, no matter what his voice may have been, no matter what his predilections may now be.—that each and

return home that every Republican, no matter what his voice may have been, no matter what his predilections may now be,—that each and every one within the confines of this great Republic shall say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." [Cheers.] Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Henderson) with all these facts before the Convention,

WILL WITHDRAW THE MOTION.

[Cries of "No." "No." "No."] Some gentlemen here say "No." Why do you say not is it because you are determined not to stand by the agreement of your Committee? If so [cheers and groans], do you propose to ride rough-shod over compacts and over agreements? [Laughter, cheers, and hisses in the gallery, and cries of "Springfield."] Why, my countrymen—[Great confusion.]

The Chairman—The Chair will order any portion of the gallery to be cleared from which any interruption of the speaker shall come. [Applianse].

Benator Logan—No matter if they do hiss. I cannot be thrown off my guard by anything that may be said to me. I, as I said, am not discussing this matter with the galleries, but am addressing myself to the men who come here for the purpose of coolly determining these questions. To them do I appeal, and to no one else. To them the are it—in the hands of these men I leave it, and not in the hands of these men I leave it, and not in the hands of these men who votes in the Convention on this floor.

The Chairman—The question is on the motion of the gentleman from lows (Mr. Henderson).

Mr. Henderson arose to reply to Senator Logan, and was greeted with loud cheers by the galleries, who wanted to see the fun go on. He said:

gan, and was greeted with loud cheers by the galleries, who wanted to see the fun go on. He said:

I am glad, Mr. Chairman, particularly glad, to hear the sentiments that have just failen from the loss of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Logan.) (Loud applause). I assume, sir, that the words that have failen from his lips in his closing remarks will be gratifying to the entire country. [Applause.] From no gentleman in this Convention would I be more glad than from him to hear the announcement that there must be no riding roughshod over the rights of the people. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman, I am glad to see the contending armies in this Convention coming into unison on the grand plane of fair play. [Loud applause.] And I thank my distinguished fellow-citizen for the eloquent tribute he has paid to the recognition of the rights of the members of this Convention. (Applause.)

The gentleman has asked: "Why this haste a" I ask the gentleman, why this delay? [Loud applause.] This other great champion of beace and human rights, the distinguished gastleman from New York (Mr. Conkings, this morning moved his columns in the direction of delay. Why this delay? [Applause.]

Now, let us look at this proposition squarely in the face as men, as Republicans, who have come hore together to put in the faild a nominee who will be overwhelmingly elected. [Applause.]

The Chairman of the Committee made a statement here this morning which showed that there was no such compact as is indicated by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Logan). He did indicate that he was ready to a hide by the wish of the Convention. The Convention, ready as it was then to move on with its work, was not permitted to do so, because, upon the explanation that the minority desired an opportunity to make a report, Mr. Frye, of Maine, withdrew its motion wishes, to any gentleman upon any question.

But the gentleman sees a monster in the Ninth Rule, a lam informed by one of the gentleman very sortion of this continent. They want to proceed with busines said: I am glad, Mr. Chairman, particularly glad, to

RUNNING DEBATE. GOV. BOUTWELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS—
I rise to make an inquiry. It is this,—whether
the Committee or the gentleman on the floor
representing the Committee intend to make any
different proposition touching the debate upon contested questions concerning seats in this Convention than is provided for in the report which was published in the morning papers of this city, limiting debate to five minutes. If that be the intention, for one I could not otherwise than we'te against the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules, and, gentlemen, we are interested in the gravest question concerning American citizens in this country, whether the men elected by the people are to represent the people; whether, that motto is to stand as the guide of the Republican party of this country, or whether are, and now, and in this present, that motto is to be disregarded, that thisis "a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people." (Applicance)

Mr. John B. White, of Kentucky—Will the

pleuse.]
Mr. John B. Witte, of Kentucky—Will the gentleman yield for a moment?
Gov. Boutwell—fes.
Mr. White—I desire to state, as the member of the Committee from Kentucky, that he states emphatically that the statement by the gentleman from lows is a misrepresentation. [Loud appleuse.] man from towall a misrepresentation. [Loud appliance.]
Mr. John E. Hanilton, of Kentucky—I desire to say that he did say so. I am responsible for it, and say to this Convention—
The Chairman—The gentleman is out of order. The gentleman from Massachusetts has the floor.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has the floor.

Several delegates rose in their places and endeavored to gain the attention of the Chair, all talking and gesticulating simultaneously.

The Chairman said: The gentlemen will take their seats. The gentleman from Massachusetts has the floor, and all persons will take their seats. The gentleman will suspend until all other delegates tale their seats. [Applause.]

Mr. Boutwell continued when order had been restored, as follors: Mr. President, if my friend from Iowa will allow me a word in the way of an observation, it is never safe in a public assembly to report private conversations. [Loud applause.] Now, the particular thing which I wish to know, and which, as far as I can now foresee, will seede my vote, and I think ought to decide the votes of this Convention, is whether the men who retreat from this floor are

LIMITED TO THE PERIOD OF FIVE MINUTES Limited to the featod of five minutes [Loud cries of "No!"], either by themselves or by their representative friends, on the discussion of this grave question. I say, as one delegate, that I will stand here and wait here till there is a judgment by the American people whether the State of Illinois, the State of Louisiana, of Kansas, or Pennsylvania,—whether either or all these questions, of great range and of deep public concern, are to be discussed here and settled upon a chate in which those having the deepast concern are to be permitted. and settled upon a chate-in which those having the deepest concern are to be permitted to speak for five minutes. [Loud and continued applaue.] There is time enough for the consideration of the grave business on which we are met. Here are 45,000,000 of people waiting for our judgment, and if that judgment is honest—if we make no misstep—and if we go forwardin honest paths, pursuing the accomplishment of different honest purposes, the judgmentwe shall render, whether it be for the citizen of Maine or for the hero of the War [loud applause], will be enforced, and established, and rathed by the American people. [Applause.] lut if we here. 700 selected men, decide these grave questions by a five minutes debate through fear of a hostile result, what will the American people say? What will they do? [Loud applause.]

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, and

GEN. HARKISON, OF INDIANA,

GEN. HARRISON, OF INDIANA. cen. Harrison, of Indiana, rising at the same tine, the latter was recognized by the Chair.

Gen. Harrison—If I understand the question that now divides this Convention, and which seems to have protoked such acrimonious debate, it is this: The objection on the part of the gentleman from Illinois to the present reception of the report of the Committee on Rules and Order is based upon the information which has come to the Convention that among these rules.

of the report of the Committee on Rules and Order is based upor the information which has come to the Convention that among these rules is one which limits debate upon the questions that come before the Convention to five minutes. It is objected that this limitation will be unfair when the important questions of the rights of contesting and sitting delegates to seats on this floor are to be decited; and, though I differ widely from the gentleman of the Illinois delegation who has spolen, and may possibly not find myself in accord with him again to-day, upon that question I am with him. [Loud appliause.]

Gentlement of the Convention, whatever may have been done elsewhere.—and I do not desire here to add to the actimony of this debate by any reference to er criticism upon what may have been done in other Conventions.—but, in my opinion, gentlemen, these questions ought not to be settled under a five-minute rule. [Applause.] If it can be agreed, and certainly there is sufficient fairness in this Convention to agree upon a reasonable limit, for while I object to a limitation of five mautes, which will not allow one of these delegates so much as to state his claim to a seat, much less support it by precedent and argument,—while I object to that, I equally object that the time of this Convention shall be indefinitly occupied and its patience worn our by endless debate upon that question. Therefore I will suggest that some agreement can be made by which a convenient time, ample for the fair discussion by selected persons of these questions upon which we are to sit as judges, shall be accredited to these several delegations in which there are contests, and we can proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules.

I sympathize with every delegate here in the inconvenience of this protracted stay in Chica-

tion of the report of the Committee on Rules.

I sympathize with every delegate here in the inconvenience of this protracted stay in Chicago. I have found my former visits here pleasant, but from the bottom of my heart to my much-trodden toes I have been anxious to get away this time.

But, my fellow-delegates and Mr. President, I think we ought to be fair upon this question, and I am, therefore, opposed to adopting that rule before a decision of this question of these contested seats, unless it can be arranged that that rule shall not apply, and that there shall be a fair limitation of time upon that debate. [Applause.]

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa—I desire but

A WORD IN REPLY.

Archenderson, of Iowa—I desire but

A word in replication of the distinguished representative of Massachusetts, and of the distinguished representative of Massachusetts, and of the distinguished representative of Indiana, is all proper and right to be considered when the report is before this Convention. But the motion which I have made simply brimgs that report before the Convention. When that is done, if five minutes is too short make it ten, twenty, or an hour, or any suitable time as to these special cases. But when the whole report is before the Conventionad in our hands, I ask the gentlemen, need we be affaid to trust ourselves as to the time which we will fix? We can amend it to suit the pleasure of the Convention. I assure the gentlemen from my heart of hearts that I have no desire, nor have any of the gentlemen associated with me in support of this idea any desire, to take any unfair advantage of any one in this Convention, but we desire to bring the report before us. If it does not suit us we will nake it suit us, and go on with the work that s before us. [Appiause.]

GEN. SHARPE. OPPOSED TO THE MOTION.

Gen. Sharpe, of New York—Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—The gentleman from New

York Ges. Sharpe—Mr. Chairman— Geo. Clark (Iowa)—Mr. Chairman, I want simply to say — Tae Chairman—Does the gentleman from New The Chairman—Does the gentleman from New York yield?

Gen. Sharpe—Will I be entitled to the floor after he gets through?

The Chairman—Certainly, the Chair will recognize the gentleman.

Gen. Clark—I want simply to say that as the lower member of the Committee on Rules.

Iowa member of the Committee on Rules, if that report comes before this Convention for action now, which I think is right and proper, that, if no other member of the Convention will move to amend the rule so that it shall

for action now, which I think is right and proper, that, if no other member of the Convention will move to amend the rule so that it shall not apply to the report of the Committee on Credentials, I will make that motion myself, and every delegate from Iowa will vote for it. [Applause.]

Mr. Sharpe, of New York—Mr. Chairman, I am here simply by a chance to represent the minority of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. I want to say, sir, that there is no concealment about it. The report of the Committee is in my pocket now, ready to be read to this Convention when it shall proceed to consider it according to the understanding of the Committee. That report is signed by the representatives of nine States,—States without which the nominee of this Convention cannot be elected. [Applause and hisses.] Now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to state some facts that passed in the Committee on Rules, and I desire to say that I want to state them. I hope, without the necessary indorsement of my brother solder of Ohlo, which it seems is necessary to the gentleman from Maine for any statement that is made on the floor of this Convention. [Applause, laughter, and hisses.] I hope that the next National Convention will be nearer my home, where my word is accustomed to be taken without the indorsement of any distinguished soldier. [Applause and hisses.] Now, gentlemen, there was before this Committee on Rules and Order of Business that has governed previous Republican Conventions. They knew very well that when the composition of all the rules and order of business that has governed previous Republican Conventions. They knew very well that when the composition of the Convention has settled it would be necessary to proceed to the transaction of its business with as much alacrity as might be possible; and, considering the atringency of the rule which limits debate on all questions to five minutes, they agreed among themselves that they would postpone the enforcement of that rule until after this Convention found out of whom we were

GEN. GARFIELD.

HIS UNDERSTANDING OF THE SUBJECT.
Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, who had moved over from the left to the centre aisle, got upon his chair, and, when he was recognized, he was cheered. He becan: "Mr. Chairman—"
The Chairman—The Chair will state the ques-

Sharpe) moves as a substitute for the pending resolution that the Committee on Credentials be instructed to make its report.

Gen. Garfield—Mr. Chairman, there is no ground for any charge whatever, and I understand none is made, that bad faith has been in ony way practised by any person in connection with the Committee on Rules. Mr. Sharpe—No. sir. Gen. Garfield—The gentleman does not charge

Gen. Garfield—The gentleman does not charge it. No one charges it. A suggestion was made in the Committee, and agreed in without division, that, so far as we were concerned, we would not move of our own motion the presentation of our report until after the Committee on Credentials; but the Chairman remarked immediately, and it was also the understanding, that we had no business to control that question if the Convention ordered otherwise. [Applause.] The question now is, Shall the Convention order otherwise, and that is the only question before us! Now, a point has been made in regard to

is the only question before us! Now, a point has been made in regard to THE TIME FOR DEBATE;
and that was one of the considerations that led the Committee, as a matter of convenience, to think it might be well to have the Committee on Credentials report first. But when this report is made it is for this Convention to say whether that five-minute rule shall be one of its rules or not. Furthermore, that five-minute rule also provides that it is merely the ordinary duty of the Chairman to rule five minutes as the time, but it adds, "unless the Convention shall in any case otherwise order." [Applause.] So that it is always in the power of the Convention to extend the time on any topic, and to any person it pleases. I think the suggestion made by the gentleman from lowa (Mr. Henderson), following out the suggestion of the gentleman from lilinois (Senator Logan), ought to be adopted. And, if these rules be now adopted, there should be a provision added that in the debate on the report of the Committee on Credentials a longer time should he agreed to be granted; but that is a part of our business when we come to acopt the report. That is all I have to say. [Applause.]

SENATOR CONKLING.

The Chairman—The question is on the motion to substitute. Is the Convention ready for the question?

Senator Conkling—What is the question?

The Chairman-It is moved that the Com-mittee on Rules be now directed to make their report, to which the gentleman from New York (Mr. Sharpe) moves as a substitute that the Com-mittee on Credentials be now directed to make

mittee on Credentials be now directed to make their report.

The Chairman—The question is on the adoption of the substitute. Is the Convetion ready for the question? Those who are will say aye.

Mr. Conkling—Before voting on that question I would like the knowledge on which I think every delegate should vote—[Cheers.] Some hours ago a motion was made that the Convention take a recess until about this time. That motion, when submitted the second time, was adopted unanimously. What did the Convention mean, and for what purpose did this interval occur? It was to carry out the proper and reasonable purpose of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. What was their purpose, as now admitted by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield, and as conclusively established before, because asserted my honorable colleague by my side (Mr. Sharpe, of New York)? It was that before such rules as these should obtain the Convention should know and should determine of whom the Convention is composed. So proper was that, and so binding upon the Convention was the unanimous understanding of the Committee, that upon its being disclosed no man, not one, dissented from the propriety of this temporary ajourament. Now, of course, the expectation and the understanding was that when we came together as now I am told by members of the Committee on Credentials would submit its report. That the Convention said—that the Convention unanimously said—that the Convention unanimously said—that the Committee on Credentials that they are ready to report, not upon one State, nor upon two States, nor upon three States, but upon nearly every case in which a contest has been referred. Why, I inquire, should not that Committee come in and make its full report if it is ready, and if not, make so much of the report as it is now ready to make, and allow us to vote as far as it has gone upon its work?

While we are so voting, the Committee con that fair, gentlemen? Is not that carrying out and executing your puspose, and your vote, this morning? It seems to m their report.

The Chairman—The question is on the adop-

THE SUBSTITUTE BADLY BEATEN.
The Secretary then called the roll, the result being—yeas, 318; nays, 406, as follows: No. Ven Nav.

	States.	christo.	20	71-0.
8	Alabama	. 20	19	1
	Arkansas	. 13	13	12
	California	. Lo	V-12	12
	Colorado	. 0		12
a	Connecticut	. 13		6
d	Delaware	. 0	**	. 0
•	Florida	99	6	18
9	Georgia		42	10
3	Illinois	42	-	00
8	Indiana	30		23 22
6	Iowa	. 225	**	10
3	Kansas	. 10	- 66	10
•	Kentucky	. 24	20	100
•	Louisiana	. 16		14
:	Maine	16	**	0 19
9	Maryland	- 40	2	17
•	Massachusetts			21
7	Michigan		- 4	- 4
0	Minnesota	. 10		- 7
1	Mississippl		- 00	26.4
t	Missouri		-	
	Nebraska	Sec. 15 (1987) 18 (1987)	**	
7	Nevada		**	10
	New Hampshire	4.00		18
	New Jersey		47	23
	New York		- 5	15
• 1	North Carolina			41
	Ohio	CONTRACTOR OF THE CASE OF		6
	Oregon	-	81	23
)	Pennsylvania.			8
3	South Carolina		7	-5
			16	7
1.3	Tennessee		9	1
- 1	Vermont	2.0	10	
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	Virginia	10	BORNE A	10
10	Wisconsin	20 miles	2	18
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8	TOTAL TOTAL	12 g 247	STATE.	1 3
3	Arizona	CO Service	TT 2	Section 3
30	THE EAST OF CONTROLS	A PROPERTY OF	SET TO PERSON	ALC: UNKNOWN

CALLING THE ROLL. Upon Alabama being called the Chairms of the delegation, Mr. Dunn, announced

lelegate-I desire to vote "No." The Chairman—Does the gentleman from Ala-cama desire that his vote should be received in

bama desire that his vote should be received in the negative?

Mr. Alexander—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—It will be so recorded.

Mr. Alexander—I desire to explain, sir.

The Chairman—No explanation is in order.

When the State of Illinois was called, Gen.
Logan rose and cast a solid vote of 42 ayes, amile,
the wildest demonstrations of applause, and dis-

the wildest demonstrations of applause and disapprobation.

A similar reception greeted Gen. Henderson, of Iowa, who cast 22 votes in the negative for that State.
ON THE STATE OF KENTUCKY BEING CALLED,

the Chairman of the State delegation, Mr. J. D.
White, said: Mr. Chairman, under instructions
from the Convention of the State of Kentucky;
Kentucky casts 24 votes aye,
A scene of great disturbance and confusion

followed.

My Hamilton—I protest against the vote given by the Chairman of the delegation. There are four members of the delegation who desire to vote no. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr. White—I wish to state—

Mr. Hamilton—You cannot deprive us of our votes. [Great confusion in and around the Kentucky delegation, which the Chair finally succeeded in quieting.]

Mr. Hubbard, of Kentucky, strove to get the floor.

votes. [Great confusion in and around the kentucky delegation, which the Chair finally succeeded in quieting.]

Mr. Hubbard, of Kentucky, strove to get the floor.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Hamilton) desire to rise that his vote may be recorded in the negative?

Mr. Hubbard—There are four stalwarts from Kentucky.

The Chaigman—The vote of the gentleman from Kentucky will be recorded in the negative.

[It appears that it was the understanding of the Kentucky delegation that if the unit rule was enforced the twenty-five votes should be cast solid, but, if such was not the case, the delegates were to vote as they pleased. The Chairman, Mr. White, had not noticed the way in which the Alabama delegation had voted in disregard of the unit rule, and hence inadvertently cast the vote of his State solid,—an inadvertence which he would have corrected the moment his attention was called to it.]

Mr. Hamilton again endeavored to address the Convention.

Mr. Hubbard—Mr. Chairman, I have the floor. The Chairman—The gentleman from Kentucky has not the floor for any purpose, except to declare his vote. If any other gentleman from Kentucky desires to claim the same privilege, he will be recognized.

The four protesting delegates arose in their places and claimed that their votes be recorded in the negative. They were Mr. E. C. Hubbard, Mr. J. E. Hamilton, Mr. John H. Barbour, and Mr. William Brown.

Mr. Hamilton again endeavored to address the Convention.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Kentucky is out of order. No business is now in order, except the cailing of the roll. Any other questions may be settled by the Convention as it pleases when the roll-call is over.

Mr. Conkling—That is right.

The Chairman—The chair will permit no delegate to interrupt the roll-call, except when avindividual delegate rises and claims that he vote has been improperly reported by the Charman of his delegation, and it will permit no delegate from Kentucky rise for that purpose?

The Chairman of the Kentucky delegation announc

WHEN NEW YORK WAS MACHED,
Senator Conkling arose, and, with a little less
than bis usual haughtiness, sai:
Mr. Chairman, I am instruced by the delegation from New York to cast, 47 votes aye [apnisuse] and 22 no. tion from New York to cast at votes aye [applause] and 28 no.

The building fairly rang sith applause at this
official announcement of the split in New York.

Judge Robertson, of New York—I think the
Senator has made one missis.

There are only
sixty-nine delegates greent, and the vote
should be 46 ayes and 25 sees. [Applause.]

The Clerk—Forty-see an yes and 25 noes.

Senator Conkling was on his feet calling on
the Chair.

what this morning was intended. [Applause.] If there he a reason why the Committee on Conson on the Convention. If there he any reason why deliver so much of the reports as consists of case aircardy passed upon, let us hear that reason. But, if there he no such reason, the convention of the reports as consists of case aircardy passed upon, let us hear that reason. But, if there he no such reason, the convention of the convention of the report of the Committee on Contested Fasts. Loud spp. Mr. Henderson—Mr. Chairman, in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Chairman, or work (Mr. Chairman, The Chair work of the convention to be presented, why not let us vote and or work (Mr. Chairman, The Chairman, or work (Mr. Chairman, The Chairman, The Chairman, or work (Mr. Chairman, The Chairman, or work (Mr. Chairman, The Chairman, The Chairman, The Chairman, or work (Mr. Chairman, The Chairman, Chairman, or work (Mr. Chairman, The Chairman, Chairman,

Mr. Brandagee, of Connecticut—Mr. President—
The confusion had not ceased.
Gen. Harrrison, of indiana—I beg to call the attention of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the fact that our seats are surrounded by persons, so that it is utterly impossible to hear anything.
The Chairman—The Sergeant-at-Arms will remove all persons from the inclosure for the Convention who are not delegates.
A full of a minute or two occurred.
The Chairman—The Chair understands that some persons who are contestants have had seats assigned them under the gallery, and they will be allowed to remain. No others will be excepted.
Sergeant-at-Arms Strong gave directions to his assistants to clear the side aisles, which were full of people.
Mr. Brandagee—Mr. President, I desire to make a motion. If the Chair will keep the Marshal still, I can make myself heard by the Convention.
Gen. Strong stopped giving orders, but the

Marshal still, I can make myself heard by the Convention.

Gen. Strong stopped giving orders, but the aisles were still crowded.

Mr. Brandagee—Mr. President, I desire to make a motion which I believe to be in the interest of order, of harmony, and of peace. Many of the delegates who voted upon the proposition, or amendment, which has just been adopted, and notably the delegation from Connecticut, of which I am a member, voted no upon that question because they did not believe that the Committee on Credentials should be forced to make a report if installments, while we supposed it would be necessary for them to be upon the floor of the Convention to sustain and explain their report. It therefore was not in the interest of expediting the business of the Convention that the Committee on Credentials should be made to come into the Convention and make their report.

into the Convention and make their report.

WE VOTED AGAINST IT ON THAT GROUND.
But now, sir, I do believe that it was a fair understanding, if not an agreement, in the Committee on Ruies and Order of Business, that the Committee should not report until after the report of the Committee on Credentials had been acted on. [Applause.] And I say nothing will be gained here if you attempt to crowd anything through. [Applause.] I have listened with interest and delight to the champions and the giants who have engaged in the preliminary akirmishes here. I am no champion, and I have no "boom," sir, to engineer through this Convention. We have no candidate in Connecticut that we are attempting to put upon the Convention, but we are waiting for the hour when the clock shall strike, and the Convention shall name its

at Committee cannot report before to morning—I move, sir, to lay the present rough on on the table, in order that the Convay adjourn. [Applause.]

LET US DISPOSE OF THIS QUESTION

and come in to-morrow prepared to set the Convention consists of, and then t mate the candidate on whom we may it words, "Victory in November."

The Chartener, The continues morning.

The Chairman—The gentleman from illimoves that the Convention adjourn until o'clock to-morrow. ["Eleven! eleven!" "no.—ten!"]

The Chairman put the question and decisre carried; so the Convention adjourned until o'clock this morning.

THE LOST CAUSE.

THE FIRST VOTE.

WHY CONKLING SEEKS DELAY. A TRIBUNE reporter talked with several of the anti-Grant members of the Pennsylvania delegation last evening for the purpose of learning how they regarded Senator Conkling's motions for delay. Two views were expressed. One was that his object was to gain time in order to make a new combination in order to beat Blaine, knowing that Grant is out of the race and desiring to name Grant is out of the race and desiring the candidate so as to perpetuate his power in New York. Cameron and Logan, of course, were with him in this, having a simi hoped to wear out and disgust the opposition in the hope of breaking them up opposition in the hope of breaking them up, not in the interest of Grant, however, but for the purpose of defeating Blaine. As to the vote on the substitute, they looked at it as indicating more than the Grant strength in the Convention, since the 10 votes of Vermont would not be east for the General. The action of the Vermont delegation confirmed what has been pretty well understood for two days,—that the Grant managers had been coquetting with them and talking about Edmunds to preclude the contingency of a slide-over to Blaine. The twenty-three stalwarts who refused to be buildozed by Capteron still stand firm in their position; "and," said Mr. McManes,
"WE EXPECT TO CAST TWENTY-TVE VOICE

position; "and," said Mr. McManes,
"WE EXPECT TO CAST TWENTY-FIVE VOTE
TO-MOREOW."

This statement, which, coming from such a source, is relable, shows that two more have refused to be whitpped in by the "Octavina of the Province of Pennsylvania," as Gen Huribut called the Senator from the Key stone Stace. Others of the delegration are anxious to join those who had the manhood to assert their right to speak for the people of their districts, but are afrait of the Cameron influence at home, in the event of their nomination for office. If five is six of them had no political aspirations, they would have joined their broknem at the time the anti-Grant manifesto was six ned. One of the twenty-three said they also expected to get into the Convention four contestants. If they do, the delegration will stand 29 anti and 29 Grant, and the vote of Pennsylvania will be neutralized. He had no doubt that all the contesting delegrates elected by the districts would get in, for two-thirds of the members of the Convention were chosen by their districts, and none but the most subservient partisans would vote against the system by virtue of which they were entitled to the seast they occupied.

"What do you think of the vote this afternoon?" said a Tribune reporter to one of the Eastern anti-Grant delegates at the Palmer House last night.

"IT WAS THE POOREST KIND OF POLICY on Conkling's part to have it tagen." add the WE EXPECT TO CAST TWENTY-PIVE

"IT WAS THE POOREST KIND OF P on Conkling's part to have it taken," said the

on Conkling's part to have it taken," said the gentleman.

"It showed too much, did it?"

"I showed very favorably for the anti-Grant people, under the peculiarly unfavorable circumstances attending it. Some voted on the Grant side under the belief that possibly it wasn't just the thing to adopt any rules until it was known just who composed the Convention. The vote of 318 shows all that Grant can possibly get on the first ballot, and it shows more besides, for the reason that it

Grant can possibly get on the first ballot, and it shows more besides, for the reason that it includes a number of known anti-Grant votes."

"How do you figure it all out?"

"Well, there were ten Edmunds votes, three from Minnesota, three from Ohlo, three from Massachusetts, seven from Indiana, and some other scattering ones which will certainly be cast for some other candidate. Altogether, the Grant men made the best possible showing they could make, while the anti-Grant men did not vote their full strength, under the circumstance I have stated."

"What do you figure out

"What do you figure out

GRANT'S RALL STRENGTH
on the first ballot to be?"

"Streting with the Sis votes, you must used out three from Massachusetts, ten from Vermont, three from Minnesota, three from Ohio, three from Alabama, and seven from Indiana,—a total of twenty-nine votes. That leaves 289. Then give him four from Kansas and eight from Louisiana, which makes 301. Now take out eighteen from Illinois—the Convention will ertainly seat your distranchised delegates from nine districts—and Grant has got 283 votes. Give him seven for good measure, and he'll have 290, and he can't get any more. We came here thinking he would get 341 on the first ballot, but all hope of that has passed. He'll gain nothing on the second ballot or any other hallot. Indeed, the probability is that his name will never be heard of again after the first. Grant and the third term are beaten."

"What will be done

WHEN THE BERAK COMES."

"When the BIRAK COMES?"

"When the Grant line breaks at last sixty Grant votes from Illinois, Arkamas, Alabama, Pennsylvania, and other States will go for Blaine. That will put him wittin eighteen or twenty votes of the nomination. Then when Sherman breaks, Blaine will take nearly all of the forty-four votes from Ohio. Under the circumstances, we can at ford to feel very much encouraged over Blaine's prospects."

"Where will the 230 remaining Grant votes go?"

"Suppose we give them to Edmunds. Even if he picked up some scattering votes from other States, he wouldn't get enough to be nominated. Blaine would still lead, and, after all the trading that the Grant and Edmunds folks can make, will have a clear majority in the Convention."

"What do you think was THE REASON OF THE GRANT-CONKLING WHEN THE BREAK COMES ?"

"What do you think was
THE REASON OF THE GRANT-CONKLING
TACTICS THIS AFFERNON?"

"I have heard several opinious expressed, but my own is that they hoped to get the matter of contested seats decided under more favorable circumstances before the adoption of the rules than they could do after the rules had been adopted and gone into force."

"The unit-rule business seemed to die pretty quietly, didn't it?"

"Very. Conkling was satisfied that he was beaten on that. If he had had any faith in his strength, he would have insisted on casting the seventy votes of New York."

THE SITUATION.

THE SITUATION.

A TEST.

The only roll-call so far in the Convention was the one had yesterday on the proposition to order the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. The motion was opposed by the Grant people, who were anxious to secure all the delay possible. The opposition forced the fight all along the line,—not that they took any particular interest in the report per se, but for the express purpose of having a show of hands. They wanted to approximately determine the actual strength of the third-term movement in the Convention. Logan, Conkling, and Boutwell combated the proposition on the ground that, as the Convention was not thoroughly organized, it was not in any position to adopt any rules for its government. The advocates of the resolution, which was introduced by Henderson, of Iowa, made

A BRILLIANT LITTLE FIGHT on its merits, and when Hale countered on the New York Senator, when he informed him that both Houses of Congress had been doing business for six months though, properly speaking, neither was organized, for contests were still pending—alluding to the Donnelly-Washburn and the

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AMUSEMENTS.

Contral Music-Hall, adolph and State streets. The Poer-Company, in "Pinafore." McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn ppty-Dumpty and Spanish S

Hooley's Theatre.

ph street, between Clark and La Sa of Edward Arnott. "The Victims

Maverly's Theatre.

spect, corner of Moures. Bug entr-Santley Novelty Company.

ong the Pirates."

Lake Front. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SCOTTISH RITE.—Twenty-fourth and Convention for Work of Van less of Perfection, Fourteenth Degree, Giff. Sixteenth Degree, Gorge Color, Eighteenth Degree, and of Perfection, Fourteenth Degree, Cicago of J., Hixtoenth Degree, Seigns as Oroix, Eighteenth Degree, and Try Thirty second Degree, and Pricay attended the evening and Friday attended the evening of Consisterial Hall, 78 Monroest, Viti-are courteously invited to participas W. BARNARD, 80, JOHN O'NEILL, 88,

OSIMUTAL LODGE, NO. S. A. F. & A. M. Rog-ler Communication this (Friday) evening, May 21, at ordioc, at hall 22 La Salle-st. By order WM. GARDNER, W. M. CMARLES CATLIN, Secretary

ASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. cl. R. A. M.—Regu-bourcestion this Friday evening at 120 o'clock for mess and work. Visiting Companions cordially ted. By order of the M. R. H. F. CHARLES R. WRIGHT, Secretary. FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1880,

Ir is reported that a Cuban fillbustering

THE South Carolina delegates to the Democratic National Convention are reported to be solid for Bayard.

PRINCE LEOPOLD and the Princess Louise passed through London, Ont., last evening on their way to Chicago. Two Spanish noblemen, a Marquis and a

nt, fought a duel in Belgium yesterday.

The Union Congregational Church of Brooklyn was destroyed by fire yesterday morn-ing. The loss is placed at \$50,000, and the insur-

THE Porte is about to issue a circular to European Powers promising to carry out the reforms demanded by the terms of the Treaty of Berlin.

THE House Committee on Ways and Means inthorned Mr. Carlisle respect to report a bill a abolish the one-year limitation on claims for

Tue Marquis de Noailles has been appointed French Ambassador to England in succession to Leon Say. M. La Cour has been appointed to the Italian Mission, and M. Argo to the Swiss.

received resterday he will have a chance to try his skill at the small sword again—in a duel to which he has been challesged by the editor of the Goulots.

This House adopted a joint resolution yes-berds providing for adjournment on the 10th of June. It is not probable that the Senate will bonour, as the state of business before that body

LADY MARY HAMILTON, whom the Pope

The Empress of Russia died yesterday morning. The deceased lady was a daughter of a Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and was about 56 years of age at the time of her death. She has long suffered from a very soute disease.

Jonnow, alias Dale, the Captain of the Canadian cricketers, was fully identified yeslerday at Leicester as the Sergeaut who deserted from the Horse Guards Regiment some eight rears ago. The prisoner admitted the correctness of the charge made against him.

The Alabama Democratic Convention yesterday selected an anti-Tilden delegation to the Cincinnati Convention. The delegation is said to be divided between Field, Hancock, Bayard, and Thurman. There is none so poor as to to reverence to the Sage of Gramercy Park.

THE House Committee on Foreign Affair esterday agreed to report the bill recommended of Secretary Evarts in regard to the Canadian shery question. Only three members of the committee were absent, and only one of those resent, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, refused to vote in favor of the bill.

SIR CHARLES DILKE stated yesterday in the House of Commons that the British Gov-ernment would use every exertion to suppress slavery and slave trade in Egypt. During the was boildy carried on, but the present Government is evidently intent, on the suppression of the inhuman barter.

ost of the time of the Senate was taken resterday with a debate on Eaton's Tariff minission bill. The principal speeches were use by McPherson and the author of the measure the principal speeches were seen the bill was finally passed after an amendant by Senator Brown providing that the Commission shall report in January, 1881, instead of comber, 1881. The vote on the passage of the passa

or report of Mr. Swank, Secretary of the and Steel Association of the United States, he year 1879, shows a very gratifying prognithis branch of industry. The production of this branch of industry. The production for during last year in this country was 175 tons, by far the largest production in instory. The number of blast-furnaces in tion hast year was 67, and forty-four others in course of construction. The capacity of the the forty-four are completed will be 100 tons. The production of steel rails for very nearly double what it was in 1876, 1851,505 tons for the former year, against In the latter. It is thought that over

,500,000 tons of steel rails will be required this rear, and that the capacity of the mills will be mlarged so as to very nearly meet the increased

COL. AUDENBEID, of Gen. She died yesterday afternoon at his home in Washington. The deceased officer was born in Philadelphia, graduated at West Point, and made a brilliant record in the late Civil War. A more than ordinary friendship sprung up between the dead soldier and Gen. Sherman, who was at his hedside when he died, and on whose vas at his bedside when he died, and on who

THROUGH the efforts of several America capitalists interested in the intercocanic canal scheme, the Nicaraguan Congress has confirmed the concession made by the Nicaraguan Government some time ago in the interest of that project. The name of Gen. Grant is once more menutoned in connection with the Presidency of neutioned in connection with the Presidency company which is about to engage in the

The first reformatory measure introduced by the English Liberals—the Burials bill, which provides for the interment of the dead of Catholics and Dissenters in the public cemeteries of England—passed the House of Lords yesterday, and, consequently, on receiving the formal signature of the Queen, becomes law. Thus another of the penal laws, nearly the only one that remained, has been wiped from the British statute-book.

THE time of the Woman's Suffrage Con vention yesterday was devoted to denunciation of the existing political parties, lamentation over the serfdom of the fair sex, and dispute the serfdom of the fair sex, and dispute the sex of the sex petween members of the Covention. The proceedings were somewhat diversified by the reang and adoption of a memorial to the Repu lecan Convention asking for the insertion of a plank in the Republican platform pledging the party to a recognition of the right of women to

THE Committee on Credentials of the tional Convention decided last evening to admit eighteen of the twenty Illinois contesting delegates, the regular or Warmoth delegation from Louisians, and the four district delegates from Kansas. The Committee fully recognize principle of district representation in a cases of contest, and only decide against the admission of the contest, from the Second District of Illinois because was not clear that they were elected by a major y of the delegates from this district admitt the Springfield Convention. The Louisia elegation admitted stands eight for Sherma ven for Grant, and one for Blaine.

THE Brewers' Association in convention Buffalo yesterday passed resolutions commending all honest efforts to check the evils of in ing an nonset course to check the series of in-temperance, but expressed a decided belief that sumptuary or prohibitory laws would not ac-complish that purpose. The Convention also passed a resolution in opposition to Congres-sional inquiry into the liquor traffic, on the ground that such action would indicate a desire the part of Congress to initiate p egislation. The proposition to impose a tax or oreign malt was indorsed. The old officers were reelected, and the Convention then adjourn to meet in this city on the second Wednesday

THE Immediate Transportation bi mended by the addition of a clause providing that privileges of transportation conferred by the bill should not extend to any places where there are not the necessary officers for the appraisment of merchandise and the collection of praisement of merchandise and the collection of duties passed the Senate yesterday. This amendment was rendered necessary by the ad-dition of several insignificant ports and inland towns, where the machinery to carry out the provisionant the bill would be exceedingly cost-ly, and where the amount of business transacted ould by nomeans pay for such outlay. It is lieved that the House will concur in the bil

HENRI ROCHIFORT has come to grief at last. Rocchin, brothe in-law to Andrieux, the Paris Prefect of Police, let him at Geneva yesterday, and in the duel which followed Rochefort is said to have been mrially wounded. After two minutes' parrying, Koechlin's sword entered Rochefort's body just below the sternum. The wounded man fell in the arms of his second, Clemengeau, and it is conshible that peaceally. Clemenceau, and it is probable that peaceably disposed Frenchmen may once more express their political opinions without fear of being bullied into a duel by Head Rochefort. For an advocate of the most ultra Republicanism, the

THE House yesterday, by the close vote of 84 to 80, refused to concur in the senate amend-ment sriking out the proviso for the reletting of the mail contracts on star roues from the Post-Office Appropriation bill. Whe the measure was under discussion the floor of the House was invaded by an army of lobbyist, ex-Conwas invaded by an army of hobbyist, ex-Congressmen, and others, who made the mest strenuous exertions to secure the necessary majority to concur in the Senate amendment. Members were buttonholed in their seats, called into the ante-rooms, the officers of the House frequently acting as messengers for the hobbyists, and the whole scene is described as being disgraceful and scandalous in the highest degree. Black-burn, of Kentucky, threatened to make some sensational disclosures as to the means by which the contractors' agents sought to secure the nec-essary number of votes, but, as the disclosures were likely to injure the reputations of many of his fellow Democrats, it was thought not wise

YESTERDAY'S PRELIMINARY VICTORY. Yesterday's session of the National Convention was a series of defeats for the third termers in the preliminary skirmishing, and esulted, at the close, in a substantial victory

for their adversaries.

We have indicated in another article the various mistakes and discomfitures of Mr. Conkling, the leader of the third-termers, at the morning session. In the afternoon th opposing force took complete possession of the situ tion, and adjourned only after drawing out a test vote which exposed the weakness of the Grant faction.

The story may be told briefly. When the Convention met in the afternoon t was found that the Committee on Credenials was not yet ready to report. Gen. He ierson, of Iowa, moved that the Committee on Rules be instructed to report. This mo ion was opposed by Gen. Logan in a speech in which he vaguely charged somebody with "trying to ride rough-shod over the Convention." Such language, uttered by the member from Jackson," who had bossed the Springfield Convention, was naturally received with derision by the Convention and the 12,000 spectators. Gen. Garfield, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, explained very clearly that, while the Committee had informally passed a resolution not to report until after the Committee on Creden tials had reported, the point had been distinetly made by himself, and acquies by the Committee, that there should be no effort to resist any order the Convention might see fit to make calling for the report on rules. This disposed of all question of

had faith. Various speeches had been made,-many of them wide of the mark,-when Mr. Conkling moved as a substitute that the Commit tee on Credentials be ordered to report. It was upon this substitute that the vote was taken,-the Grant men, under Conkling's leadership, voting aye, and the anti-Grant lelegates, as a rule, voting no. This vote disclosed two important conditions, viz.:

1. That the Chairman (Mr. Hoar), pending the adoption of the rules, will hold that all votes by call of the roll shall represent the individual sentiment of the delegates 2. That the Grant strength in the Conven

tion falls nearly 100 votes short of a majority, as a subsequent analyzation of the balloting shall show.

Under the rulings of the Chair, the National Convention will be a Convention of the Peo-ple, and not a Convention of States, until such time as the Convention itself shall have the opportunity to ratify the same principle in the rule to that effect which will be re-ported from the Committee. The Chair laid rule at any time or upon any subject in the

Chicago Convention.

The significance of the vote on the ques tion before the Convention is apparent. Mr Conkling's proposition, representing the Grant faction, had 318 votes. There were 406 against his proposition. But even this state ment fails to exhibit the full measure of recorded for the Conkling proposition were the following ballots which will not be cast for Grant's nomination: ermont (anti-Cara delegates)

Total Deducting these 37 votes, which for variou easons were cast for the Conkling propos tion by anti-Grant delegates, the strength of the third-term candidate is shown to be 281 ielegates, which may be increased to 285 i the Grant delegates from Kansas be ad-

Yesterday's vote revealed that Grant will not receive more than 285 votes in the Convention, and, estimating the influence which the exhibition of weakness will exert, he will probably not receive even that number.

The adjournment after the vote was taken had no special significance. It was moved by an anti-Grant man and practically con curred in by both factions. There was no object in forcing the report upon rules after this test vote had been brought out. It was known that the Credentials Committee was not ready to report. The anti-Grant men had no fear of taking another night for consultation upon such an assurance of strength.
The Grant men will not likely find much solace in a policy of delay upon that showing Weakness grows weaker, and strengt stronger, at such a juncture in politics.

THE THIRD TERM AND STATE SOVER-

Driven to desperation by the manifes third-term managers have at last adopted and attempted to include in the great body of Republican doctrine the odious Demo cratic principle of State Sovereignty. Mr. John Lyle King, counsel for the Logan delegation from Illinois, in his argument Wednesday night, formally enunciated this doctrine as that on which his clients based their case. Though he is the only advocate of that cause who has had the courage open ly and boldly to follow his main proposition to its logical conclusion, it may be found embodied in some disguised or distorted form, in every defense of the action of the late Illinois State Convention that has or can be made. Mr. King said (and, as counsel for the Logan delegation, he had the right to speak for all the fraudulent delegates):

speak for all the fraudulent delegates):

In the sense intended by Senator Logan, the Chicago Convention is really a "Convention of States." That is, it is composed of delegations representing the collective Republican party of each State. Representation by States is the constituent element of the National Convention. The delegates receive commissions to seats in the Convention, formalized and attested by the organization of the party which is highest and ultimate in the State. Certainly, this much of power in the nature of Statesoverigaty—namely: power to select its mode of selecting delegates—is implied in the relation of the State to the National Convention. The representation of the State in the Natonal organization is of the substance and reality, or very essence, of the relation, and is matorganization is of the substance and reality, or very essence, of the relation, and is matter of right. But the mode of selecting or constituting the delegation of the State is not a matter of right or principle, but is one merely of, form, dependent on considerations of convenience, expediency, or policy, which, at least in the absence of specific instruction or positive direction from the National authority, the National Republican Committee, is wholly and finally determinable by the judgment and discretion of the State or Convention to be represented. . . The delegates atlarge from that State (Indiana) were appointed by the State Central Committee, and under its authority, separate Congressional Conventions Selected district delegates and reported to the Contral Committee, which accredited the delegates so chosen; so that even here the principle of what may be by analogy termed "State Sovereignty"—that is, the paramount representative State authority—prevailed, and in that case the empowerment of the Committee stands for that of the Convention in other States.

In view of the above extracts from Mr. King's printed argument, it is no wonder that Col. Ingersoll praised him for having the courage of his opinions. Incredible as it might seem, the counsel for Republican conestants before a Republican Convention dragged out of its congenial obscurity an old and exploded Democratic doctrine, which has been in form abandoned for many years by the sensible members of the party that framed it. And this doctrine, which decent Democrats themselves are ashamed of, is advanced as the sole reason for sustaining a violation of fundamental Republican princi-

ples and uniform Republican practice. State-sovereignty is one thing; State-rights are another. Col. Ingersoll well said that he believed in the latter, not in the former. He had never known the phrase State-sovereign ty to be used unless there was rascallty of some kind behind it. The Republican party must agree with him If there is one principle that the Republican party has vigorously

combated from the day of its organization till now, it is this same odious, destructive, and contradictory assumption of State-So ereignty within and exclusive of National Sovereignty. The idea that States as such have a Sovereignty of any kind in the Re publican party, is repugnant to every sentiment and opinion on which that party was founded. Not only so, but the submission of a case on behalf of an alleged "Sovereign" to compulsory adjudication by another and higher power was a formal and voluntary abdication of the pretended "Sovereignty," if t ever existed.

The Convention new assembled in Chicago is not a Convention of Sovereign States. It is a Convention of the Republican voters of the United States. The call is not addressed to States; it cannot be responded to by States. It includes the Territories and the District of Columbia. Where is their Sovereignty? There are no degrees of Sovereignty. If a

State is Sovereign at all, it is Sovereign all. over. In a convention of Sovereigns all must have equal part,—the same power and the same vote. Is this true of the State delegations now assembled in Chicago? Has "Sovereign" Rhode Island the same vote as Sovereign" New York? Every intelligent nan knows that it has not. New York has seventy votes, and Rhode Island has but eight. The reason of the difference is, that the voters of those States are represented in proportion to their numbers. Both are treated alike in the matter of the four delegates-at-large, each State in the Union having the same representation to correspond to its represent ation in the Federal Senate. But precisely here the capacity of the State to be repre gins; and, as New York has more than sixteen times as many inhabitants as Rhode Island, so it has sixteen times as many district delegates to the National Convention.
If the States were represented in their Sovereign capacity, they would have precisely the
same number of delegates.

down this rule before the call of the roll began. Only one Chairman of a delegation (Kentucky) undertook to resist it, and the four delegates whose votes he sought to disfranchise rose upon their seats, were recognized by the Chair, and had their votes recorded. Indeed, Mr. Conkling is said to have ordered the Chairman of the Kentucky delegation to desist, and he himself reported the divided vote of the New York delegation, showing the defection of the twenty-three delegates who have pledged themselves to vote against Grant. There will be no unit rule at any time or upon any subject in the have made it; not having one, they might as well have made no defensent all.

A CONVENTION OF THE PROPLE. The principle of popular representation in a Republican National Convention will be fully vindicated by the Committee on The dentials and the Committee on Rules. The of the delegates elected by the districts in those States where it is plain that the sentiment of the districts has been disfranchised by a State Convention or "Boss" rule, and where the proper remedy has been taken against such usurpation. The Committee on Rules will report the following clear, con-cise, and intelligent directon for ascertain-ing the preferences of the people as repre-sented by district delegates in the Conven-

tion:

Rule VIII. In the record of the vote by States, the vote of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case the votes of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall be divided, the Chairman shall innounce the number of votes cast for any sandidate or for or against any proposition; but, if exception is taken by any delegate to the correctness of such announcement by the Chairman of his delegation, the President of the Convention shall direct the roll of members of such delegation to be called and the result recorded in accordance with the votes individually given.

This rule is mede any a substance of the

This rule is made up in substance of the rule which governed the Cincinnati Convention of four years ago, along with an explicit expression of the construction put upon it by Chairman McPherson in that Convention.

The Chicago Convention is not a Conven tion of States, as Logan would have it just now for the purpose of disfranchising the anti-Grant sentiment of Blinois. The State sovereignty heresy, which Logan inherited possibly from his long Democratic career, will not be indorsed by a Republican Convention in contradiction of all the principles and precedents of the Republican party. The Convention of the Republican party will be as it always has been, a convention of the people, representing the popular sentiment and popular preferences by district votes as the House of Representatives represents the people in legislation.

After the proceedings of the Convention's afternoon session yesterdsy, there is no longer the smallest doubt that the Convention will adopt the reports which have been practically agreed upon by the Committee on Rules and the Committeeon Credentials. At least eighteen of the bogus Logan delegates from this State will be compelled to give up their seats to the regularly-elected district delegates. The vote on the rule quoted above will be taken by individual delegates, and not by State s,under the ruling made by Chairman Hoar yesterday, and it is safe to predict that the anti-unit rule will be adopted by 200 majority, and that the district del-egates will be admitted in all cases where the Bosses have attempted to exclude them. The public is largely indebted to the pal-pable mismanagement of Senator Conkling or these definit assurances that the disputed uestions affecting the nomination will

be decided as they ought to be, and hat Boss rule cannot be extended to a National Convention of the Republican party. If Mr. Conkling had not rushed his faction recklesly into prelim defeats, the third-termers might still have entinged to claim a fictitions strength. the people might still have been in some doubt as to the ultimate result. But the veakness of the Grant faction has been exosed in all its nakedness. The effort to imose the State-supremacy doctrine upon the Republican party, in order to disfranchise a majority of the Republican voters in the hoice of their Presidential candidate, will be rebuked in so emphatic a manner that it will never come back to plague the people nor embarrass future Republican Conventions. This triumph, now so thoroughly asover the third-term movement by the Repub lican, and not by the Democratic, party, which will be the result of this assertion of

the popular will. THE ENSEMBLE OF THE CONVENTION. Apart from the routine work of the Con-vention, the importance of the questions discussed, and the outcome of the candidacy, a thoroughly interesting significance attaches to it as an episode of political piogress and an exposition of Republican praciples in their fullest bloom. Since this Convention met, the army of census-takers for the tenth ensus of the United States have commenced their canvass of the population, as vell as the religion, education, and occupations of the people of this country. Since the first census was taken, in 1790, involving the enumeration of a people hardly eight times larger than the present population of Chicago, the Nation has grown from four millions to fifty millions, and made corresponding progress in every department of growth, political, social, material, educational, and religious, until the Republic now stands eady to welcome all the world to share its advantages, and offers asylum for the oppressed of all creeds, all political systems, all races. And now come the representatives of the great party during whose existence of a quarter of a century the mos of this progress has been made, in conven tion assembled; the party of freedom that crushed the great Slaveholders' Rebellion; that liberated nearly five millions of slaves; that freed the country from the domination of the Southern oligarchy, and from the odious dogma of State-Sovereignty; that gave o the people a degree of free speech, free thought, and free action they had never had before; that elevated the chattel to the dignity of manhood and ownership of himself and the fruits of his labor; and that has spread the fame of this country to the end of this earth,—a series of labors in comparison with which those of Hercules are insignificant by as much as mental and moral achievements always surpass the purely

physical. The delegates are here representing a vasi population of all nationalties, representing their knowledge, their principles, their ente prise, their energy, their push and nervous force. They have gathered here from an area as large as all Europe, brought here by palace cars over 80,000 miles of railros from remote distances, and yet com ing daily and hourly with their constituent by a half-million miles of telegraphic nerves that night and day are flashing news not only to every corner of our own land, but to every

part of Europe.

The spectacle is one of no ordinary interest. In its ensemble it represents the political brain and manhood of the country. Look at its component elements: A National Com-mittee of forty-six men from the States and from vist areas that are States in embryo; 800 delegates chosen to represent Republican principles and to nominate a standard-bearer, and their 800 alternates behind them; hundreds of the representatives of the argus eyed and Briarean-handed press, transcribing, transmitting, criticising, and commenting on

the doings and saying of the delegates; 10,000 spectators massed in the vast amphitheatre. spectators massed in the vast amphitheatre, earnest, eager, solicitous, swept with waves of enthusiasm, intently watching every move made by the rival factions; and 50,000 others outside beyond sight and hearing, who, unable to be accommodated even in this vast building, the largest ever used by a National Convention, hang about the portals to catch bits of intelligence and spread them from mouth to mouth, a great multitude of witnesses. Republicans eager to have the right man nominated, Democrats eager to have the wrong man nominated, white men and black men, Americans, Germans, Irish, English, Scandinavians, all nationalities and all creeds. a great cosmopolitan mass of humanity weld-ed together in one homogeneous whole by free republican institutions, diverse in social osition, in religion, in education, in language, in origin, and in associations, but one in patriotic sympathies and aspirations. Such are the general outlines of this stir-

ring and interesting picture in the Exposition Hall. The great discussion and argumentative combat which have been going on for the combat which have been going on the combat whi months all over the country suddenly halt. They are transferred to one field, and that field is the Convention. A few hundred take up the work that has been hitherto ione by hundreds of thousands, ore of the struggle, as it is fought out by picked and trained champions, and watched by thousands of sharp and eager witnesses. It is the grandest assemblage of Republican notables that has ever yet come together. It represents the power, the man-hood, the brain of the Republican party, the very flower of its chivalry, with more than ne believes to be the right, with a few old nen for counsel, and plenty of young, active, courageous men for action. From such an assemblage the country has the right to for a candidate and a platform that will be synonyms of victory.

THE PLATFORM AND THE CURRENCY. In the excitement which has existed throughout the country and in this city concerning the various persons who have been suggested as possible candidates to be nomi-nated for the Presidency, little has been said concerning the platform to be adopted by the Convention. A wise and proper platform is as essential as an available candidate. It is of little concern to select a good candid and then bury him under an objectionable or

Since 1876 the problem of specie-resump tion has been successfully solved, and that question, which was then of vital importance, is no longer a matter of controversy; the whole country has accepted and halled specie-payments with thanks to the Republican party for its perseverance in accomplishing

The people of the United States are now enjoying the best currency known to the history of the Republic. We have a money of gold, of silver, and of National paper, having an interchangeable and convertible value, and equally legal-tender in all its parts. Never was there a people in general more contented or better satisfied with the currency of their country than are the merican people, who have the choice with the same legal-tender and purchast power value as the other. The wild d lusions of unlimited and irredeemable scrip have been practically abandoned, and currency question ought to be considered by the Convention as settled and in the best possible condition, and therefore to be left

undisturbed.
But this is not satisfactory to Wall street and so the New York Times of June 1 thus eals to the Convention to open up by platform the whole subject of the currency and fill the country not only with alarm but also with a determination to oppose and re sist the proposed changes. The New York Times' proposition is as follows:

sist the proposed changes. The New Yor Times' proposition is as follows:

We have no great hope that the Convention a Chicago will get beyond the general and very just congratulation which Republicans feel over the immediate results of the financial policy of the party. They will in all probability content themselves with an emphatic statement of wha the party has accomplished and a comparison of this with the consequences that would have resulted from the policy supported by the Democrata. But it should be remembered that, while such a treatment of the question will lose no votes, it will gain none, and it will fail entirely to express the real situation or to enlist the confidence of those who would work hard for any party which promised to save us from the sure effects of some of the errors here-tofore committed. The policy of the Republican party, if it is to be accepted as embodid in existing financial legislation, is absolutely and dangerously defective in two important regards—the permanent continuance of the quit-tender silves. In these two pravisions of existing laws, the ruin of the redemption policy [?], to which Republicans constantly "point with pride." Hese as wirely as harvest in the seed [1] They cannot be allowed to stand if redemption, as it now works, is to be continued. This fact has received the recognition of the two leaders of the Republican party whose positions give them the highest authority. FreeidentHayes, and Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury. It is also recognized by another leader whose name is prominently mentioned at Chicago, and whose authority is derived not so much from his position as from the eminent statesmanship of which he has given such constant evidence—Senator Teshutority is derived not so much from his position as from the eminent statesmanship of which he has given such constant evidence—Senator resolution, setting forth the undoubted wish of the party [oh] to accomplish permanently the end which it has attained for the time being, and for that purpose to gradu

and by interests of Wall street is, that the Convention shall declare, as the policy of the Republican party, that—

1. The legal-tender notes of the United States shall be stripped of their legal-tender

quality as money; and that 2. The coinage of legal-tender silver be discontinued; and that

3. All forms of legal-tender debt-paying oney in the United States be demonetiz

and abolished save gold coin alone. Such a platform is ostensibly put forward as one that will "gain votes" for, and "add to the strength " of, the Republican party. Never was there a greater delugion! Such a declaration in the name of the Republican party on the currency question would un-questionably suit Wall street and some of the money-lending districts of the East, but it would not be accepted or indorsed by the people of the great
industrial and producing States of
the West and Southwest. One, if not the principal reason, why Secretary Sher-man's "boom" has frozen up in so many lo-calities, is on account of this Wall street proposition, which has been officially pre-sented by him to Congress, to repeal the debtpaying legal-tender quality of the green-backs, to say nothing of the scheme to contract the currency by the retirement of \$350.

tract the currency by the retirement of \$350,000,000 of such money.

The Western people mightstand Sherman's
Impotent hostility to silver money, but to destroy the debt-paying greenbacks also, as Wati
street's organ, the New York Times, urges
upon the Convention, is something they will
not consent to; they would inexorably grind
to powder the party that makes such a propostilion a plank of its platform. Instead of sition a plank of its platform. Instead of being a measure to help the Republican party, it would be the immediate cause of widespread defection everywhere, and to an extent that would certainly defeal the candi-date placed on such a platform.

part of the people, of the currency. Its pres-ent condition is one of the brightest suc-cesses of the Republican party. The Con-vention should not only indorse it, but hold it up as a great and wise measure, which has been accomplished by the Republican party in spite of the Democratic opposition.

Instead of disturbing the currency the Convention should declare that there should

be no National currency that is not a legal tender, dest-paying money. That is the universal rule of all other great commercial nations. It is the law of all the leading nations of Europe,—of England, France, Ge many, Italy, Russia. Whenever a nation is always made a legal-tender. The notes of the Bank of England are legal-tender. In this country, where the relation of debtor and creditor is of such vast magnitude, and

where the debts of the people to each other exceed those of any three other nations combined; where the balance of trade is a fluctu-ating quantity depending on good crops and good prices, we dare not and must not restrict the legal, debt-paying money to the meagre supply, the comparative handful of scarce, uncertain, transient gold coln.

Let the best currency the world has ever seen alone. Do not by an attempt to destroy that currency alarm the country and awaken a determined and overwhelming nostility to those who would disturb it.

The growing stock of legal-ten an unfailing sheet-anchor against future panies and fiscal distress. The presence of a hundred millions or twice that sum of legaltender silver dollars piled up in the Treasury or represented by certificates in the hands o the people is a permanent protection against any distress caused by the sudden drain of gold, change in the balance of trade, or other cause periling the permanent maintenar of specie-payments.

Instead of conferring power on the Secre tary of the Treasury to suspend specie-pay-ments in case of panic, as he asked of Con-gress, the lodgment of two hundred mill-lons of legal-tender silver dollars in the Treasury is a far better protection and guarantee against sudden raids and runs.

Under all these circumstances the Repub-lican Convention will probably not tamper with the currency question, nor attempt any tinkering, but will certainly squeich every effort to unsettle or destroy that with which the whole country is satisfied and delighted. Let well enough alone.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM NEW YORK." No one present at the morning session of the Convention yesterday who was in a position to hear and see the debaters can have failed to remark the sneering tone and haughty manner of "the gentleman from New York." There was a troubled expression on Mr. Conkling's face which seemed to indicate that he was seeking an escape from inward annoyance and embar-rasement by putting some indignity upon those against whom he was unsuccessfully contending. He sneered at Mr. Hale gratuitously, and then sneered at the Chair han because Senator Hoar comes from the same section of the country as Mr. Hale. There was a general impression that Mr Conkling's sorrows, disappointments, and apprehensions were bearing hardly upon his temper, which is said never to be the best, and he turned upon his adversaries the whole force of his imperious manner and entting sarcasm.

But "the gentleman from New York" was met by men of cooler heads and equal ability. The question was upon taking a recess, which was moved by Mr. Conkling almost as soon as the Convention had assembled. He any business until the credentials of delegates had been passed upon and all the seats in the Convention had been definitly allotted to the proper claimants. This was answere the present Congress had been in ses about eight months, and that, if it had fol-lowed the rule laid down by "the gentleman from New York," and postponed all business until the last contested case in that body had been finally settled, it would not up to this time have been able to make or entertain single motion. This view of the question set tled it, and the Convention rejected Mr. Conkling's proposition by an overwhelming

The sneers which were so freely indulged in by "the gentleman from New York" drew out in every instance a crushing repartée. Said Mr. Hale: "If I am less rasping and more amiable than the gentleman from New York, this vast audience knows why." And the vast andience evidently did know why, since it received this reply with thunders of applause. When, subsequently, a recess was taken on the motion of Mr. Frye, the gentleman from New York, announcing his concurrence in the proposition, sarcas tically congratulated the Maine delegation upon the enormous amount of business that had been transacted by reason of voting down his previous motion to the same effect. Mr. Frye graciously accepted these congratula-tions, and predicted that "the gentieman from New York" would again have occasion to congratulate the Maine delegation at the close of the Convention. This "retort courteous" found instantaneous and vociferous response from the Convention and spectal but "the gentleman from New York" received small consolation from the sneers in

which he had sought revenge. The struggle of the morning session, however, had a deeper significance than appeared on the surface. Mr. Conkling's premature motion to take a recess till o'clock, when it was found that the Committee on Credentials was not ready to report, was understood to be a part of a genera policy agreed upon by the third-term retard the business of the Convention as much as possible at every point, with the design of prolonging the life of the Conven-tion and postponing the ballot on the nomina-tion to the last moment. The hope which lies at the bottom of this policy is that some delegates may be wearied and others starved into the support of the third term candidate, whose only chance is in an accession from delegates who are now opposed to him. This program seemed to be thoroughly understood by the opposition, and the important feature of yester morning's struggle was that the opposition showed sufficient strength to defeat the Conkling project at any point where it may Conkling project at any point where it may be necessary. This is why the proposition made by "the gentleman from New York" to take a recess was voted down. The Convention adjourned only when it was discovered that no business beyond agreeing upon a permanent organization could be properly transacted until the Committee on Credentials should report. The edge of Mr. Conkling's sneers was turned against him, and his Fabian policy resulted in portentous signs of ultimate defeat.

THE St. Paul Press—Windom's organ—says: "Now, when it is considered that this unit rule is purely an invention of the Southern State-rights school, founded upon the dogma that the Government is a league of sovereign States, representing the will of the States as political units, and not the will of the people of the States; when it is further considered that every Republican National Convention has repudiated this rule, and has suffered it to be the right of every member of the Convention to vote acceptable.

ery, this heretical Bourbon der vention of free and intelligen-tens of these United States."

ratio Controller of New York City 4
Tweed Ring regime, which occurred
soilles, France, on Sunday, disposes of

the afforded by the annals of crime. An all change remarks of this book thef:

Connolly has been living in crile since the ring exposure, some ten years ago. He been suffering for years from an incurable disease, aggravated by a knowledge that he was tugitive from Justice and could not returns his native land. He was, when he fied, an oman, and his wanderings in foreign lands has told on him. It was the intention of the ring addle all their sins on to Connolly, but he sayacity, aided by the shrewd advice of a friends, enabled him to "turn the tables" of heim, newever. For some time before the finerals, he had forestedings that he firands would be discovered, and he exerted all of his property, excepting mansion on Park avenue, which deeded to his wife, into United States bon and other securities, and deposited them is frops, where they were looked after by his so Connolly's stealings from the Treasury verseat mated at from \$3,00,000 to \$5,00,000. His and became almost unendurable of late years, he made several overtures for settlement, one ing \$100,000, and being willing to give \$60,000. His and became almost unendurable of late years, he made several overtures for settlement, one ing \$100,000 and being willing to give \$60,000. His and became almost unendurable of late years, he made several overtures for settlement, one ing \$100,000 and being willing to give \$60,000 and being willing to give \$60,000 and one proposed one of the most girantic ring that ever existed in this or any other country are passing away. Tweed, the "box." died in fail, and Connolly in exite.

WE ask the Convention to go slow he matter. We ask it in the interest of harmon and it may not be too much to say that we mand that the State of Illinois shall enter to Convention free and unfettered, and be permitted to register the will of a majority of her peple, an expressed through the State Convention Do otherwise, gentlemen, and we say to requirely but firmly, you peril the interests of the Republican party and past to jeopardy a cur you cannot afford to sacrifice.—Chicago Thir Term Crysts.

These be brave words that have been sere. But what do they mean? Is the le third-term organ going to swing its Democratic and two Republican districts Democratic and two Republican districts agains the eight Republican and two Democratic di-tricts on the other side, and so reverse the Re-publican majority of the State? Is a going to buck nine districts that give 8,000 Dun-ocratic majority against ten districts that give 27,000 Republican majority, and so alarm and terrify the Republicans of the whole Nation? coratic majority against ten districts that give 27,000 Republican majority, and so alarm and terrify the Republicans of the whole Nation! It says, foresorth, We domand so and so of the Republican National Convention. Who are "we"! Gilpearce demands. Penn Nixon demands. The paper-mill blanket-mertgages demand. Let all the earth keep silence before them. This is hard. This is terrifying. This will scread commotion and dismay among the delegates from thirty-sight States and nine Territories. And when they redect that, if they seat the delegates from the banner hepublican districts of the State, the banner Democratic districts may not like it, their consternation and dismay must be like it, their consternation and dismay me fearful. We advise the third-term or

THE third-term organ is manifestly by up and "rattled." Its editorial attenues very clear, are now a mere jus vague assertions, contradicting each often in the same article and the same graph. Take, for instance, these two s following each other in the same paragr

PLE; hence, it is said, they are bouthe instructions of the State Conver ple of their several districts.

sent the people of any other districts was
tempt to interfere with them. They as
sponsible to their constituents, and to no
power on earth. It is mere presumption
the power on earth of the presumption of the power on the presumption of the presum impudence for anybody to threaten then the loss of that favor at home which they know they could not enjoy if they did not utully represent the views of those who

THE old veteran Stalwart, Thurlow We now in his 83d year, intended to come to the cago Convention, but the great heat of weather in the East, added to the length of him not to make the attempt. A Hardi reject visited him at his rooms on Monday and release the control of the library yesterday and said that the fair heat had already settled the question of heading the delegates from the Republic Central Campaign Club in the Chicago Control Control Campaign Club in the Chicago Control Control Campaign Club in the Chicago Control Contro

candidature was embarrassing to the part Twice I persuaded Henry Clay to forego a mation in which I foresaw his defeat, and two Daniel Webster withdrew his name is compounded by the manual of the ma

In any event, however, we claim that illinois, or any other State, has the right, plain and undoubted, to choose her delegates at sto pleases; and, to speak plaintly, no other State has any business to interfere with that choise.—Chicago Third-Tarm Organ.

If no other State has the right, why does illinois (or Logan's section of it) appoint a member of the Committee on Oredentials, and why does illinois (or the part of it that abides in J. Logan's breeches-pocket) go before that Committee in breeches-pocket) go before that Committee the humble form of a petitioner? The logic the numble form of a petitioner? The logic list "We (faithful retainers of J. Logan) are a severeign State; we repudiate and deay the right of any power to pass upon our claims to Sovereignty; therefore we refuse to recognize the authority of the Republican National Convention or any of its committees; and we will not argue our case or submit to its decision. Instead of this the Loganites in a breath deay his authority and waste an hour and a half in trying to prove that said authorisy, denied to effect, should be exercised in their behalf.

THE following very significant convertion was reported by telegraph to the Commercial last night. It is authentic cates that the Grant managers have re a policy of delay with a view to wear

opposition:

In a conversation at breakfast yesterday manoing, John Cessna said to a gentleman whom is took for a Grant man: "The Committee or Credentials will not be able to complete their report before midnight, and it will probably composition or its adoption. If year opinion is that there will be filteen or twent ballots before a nomination is made. That will take the Convention to Saturday or Monday, Dryou think the boys will stay here that long? The reply was: "I think not. The Sherman Clubs and others will have to go home. Cossna recumed: "That would be better, as it would leave the delegates free from outside pressure to transact their business."

A CORRESPONDENT places in two sent When Gen. Grant was made President the Republicans had two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives. When he left the Presidency the Democrats had fifty safer-ity in the House and over \$00,000 majority of the popular vote of the Nation!

THE Baltimore Sun has a rat

MEN. GRANT S Took no part in Cinginnati Conv

SENATOR FLEIS

"GRANT can't 37,000 majority and I Grant's 37,000 major cause 50,000 rural De the famous editor of Hayes received, who 48,346 more votes the ote in 1878 was Politics are al but the objection to allowing his na on a Prohibition i health couldn't

MR. WATTERSO joiced to learn the been accomplished his friend, the E ome of the favor THE great and

not yet ready to THE Vermont

THERE Is one hor Piliey & Mac's gag vote in accordance his district. The "By God I am a driven from the pa black mards."—John field (IL.) Reylster (Des

SINGLE States out invoking the g For forty-eight of a Grant man us neous enthusiasm

boom " is as ridic THE Philadel inforcement of the Republican party

YESTERDAY

SENATOR DON but not cut itself of third-term poison.

BUSINESS must be they wouldn't speak STRATEGY, MY

die as Ch Ir Tilden had a

A rallway train wouldn't be called. A boy is apt to

N. GRANT said-John Russell Young's der, page 373; in the discussion antecedent to condunat Convention, because the candicas were my friends, and any except Bristow ould have been satisfactory to me, and would no had my heartiest support. Mr. Bristow I are sould have supported.

re have from the second of the term of the pression the second of the se TOR FLEISCHMANN, of Cincinnati, is

splain observation on the anti-third-term train bound for Chicago, which is thus reported:

We Germans are not bound to the Republican party by strong enough ties for them to crack the whip and dictate whom we shall vote for. Gen. Grant can't carry any part of the German rote, we know him, and don't want him. If first rets the nomination, which I don't think there is any chance of. I'll nominate Fred Grant for lie-President, and be will be the choice of the Convolution. No, the German vote will-pressure be polled for a third term.

"Grant can't carry Ohio," is the burden of the song sung by Medill, Halstead, and the bold Buckeyes now in the city. Can Hayes? When there was a test of strength Grant had majority and Hayes 2,836.—Inter-Ocson. Orani's 37,000 majority over Greeley was because 80,000 rural Democrats refused to vote for the famous editor of the New York Tribune. Hayes received, when he got his small majority, 43,566 more votes than Grant got, and Tilden's vote in 1878 was 60,830 larger than Grant's in 1879. Classically Communicated

Politics are always more or less exciting but the objection of a Pennsylvania gentleman to allowing his name to be used as a candidate to allowing his name to be used as a candidate on a Probibilion ticket on the ground that his health couldn't stand the excitement of the campaign, reminds an exchange of the refusal of a little boy to sign a temperance pledge prom-ising to abstain from all intoxicating beverages, cause he wasn't going to promise not to drin nday-school picnic lemonade.

Four fearless, free-minded Kentucky delepate declared their independence of Boss rule resterday. They will represent the sentements of their Congressional districts, and refuse to the theorem of a packed State Convention of their Congressional districts. . They believe in popular sovereignty in-

Mr. WATTERSON, of Kentucky, will be re sed to learn that much stealthy work has en accomplished within the past fortnight for s friend, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt. Mr. Iswitt may prove a dangerous dark horse for one of the favorits at Cincinnati.—New York

The great and glorious Republican party, in the vicissitudes of party struggles, may meet defeat and receive desperate wounds in encounters with its ancient Bourbon foe; but it is not yet ready to commit political suicide by

THE Vermont delegation gave a curious vote yesterday. It looked like a bid to the Grantmen to support Edmunds, who will be a hard pill for the soldier element to swallow on account of his anti-soldier record on the Bounty and Pension bills.

THERE is one honest, fearless, independent man in the Missouri delegation who has torn piley & Mao's gag out of his mouth and will vote in accordance with the sentiments of his district. The other twenty-nine are still reder for relia

"Br God I am a Democrat, and cannot be driven from the party by threats, bullets, or blackguards."—John A. Logan in 1881.—Spring-jidd (Rl. Register (Dem.).

We don't believe John sald that,—first, because he was a Black Republican at the time; and, second, he was too pious.

Single States may be so unvirile as to require the rule of the Duke of (New) York, the Prince of Pennsylvania, or the Earl of Illinois; but the Great Republic can govern itself without lawking the gods to Grant it an Emperor.

For forty-eight hours we have not heard of a Grant man using the expression, "Sponta-mous enthusiasm." To talk now of a "Grant

THE Philadelphia Press thinks that the inforcement of the unit rule "means that the Republican party has only one head, and that the michine proposes to guillotine that."

No MEMBER of the Senatorial Third-Term himself against a fourth term.

Theretoay was the first round of the combination, with first knockdown and first blood for the Antis.

SENATOR DON is beginning to realize that: e is somewhat too young yet to bulldoze a Na-lonal Couvention.

Let the Republican party die of old age, ut not cut itseif off in its prime by swallowing hird-term poison.

Consulting's headquarters ought to be in a servatory, with fountains of perfumed

The question to-day is, Which shall be de-troned,—the three Bosses or the Republican

Business must be beneath some people, or her wouldn't speak about "getting down" toit. STRATEGY, my boy, is a game that mor has one can play at. Don't forget that, Don.

Ir would be well enough to give the third-

The Springfield plan has been cut in two in the middle at Chicago.

Ir Tilden had a vote at Chicago, does any-PERSONALS.

A railway train is feminine, or the boss ouldn't be called a conduct-her.

A boy is apt to know the way of the comb his hafr, if he doesn't know the way of e though the air.

thought Decimo would be a sweet of for a girl. It would be so nice for him to on his knees, clasp her hand, and exclaim;

It was the purpose of the ex-Empress used to be on the spot last Tuesday where wan was killed June 1, 1878. And, with women at strong affection and devotion, she remained her piedge, traversing 19,000 miles of army ocean and hundreds of miles of the wilds Africa to accomplish it.

ows that Mr. Biaine is a model husband as

A man whose eyes were lachrymose, And on whose body shabby clothes Hung loosely, and whose bullet head Bore unkempt locks that once were red, Came alowly to the kitchen-door, And said, "I am a very pore

An' helpless critter; couldn Give me a little work to do? "Yes, there's a pile of wood and there"—But where was that poor man, O where?
A-shuffling, at a lively rate,
Around the house and out the gate.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 294 at 6:25 last evening was caused by a are in the drying-house at tached to the large school-furniture factory of A. H. Andrews & Co., situated in the midmiddle of the block, the southeast corner of

of A. H. Andrews & Co., situated in the midmiddle of the block, the southeast corner of
which is Polk and Desplaines streets. The
drying-house is a brick and frame structure
about 60x140 in dimension, having a capacity
of 25,000 feet of lumber, and nearly that
quantity of hardwood lumber was in it at
the time of the fire. Owing to the promptitude of an employé in turning in an
alarw, and the celerity of the Fire
Department, the fire was held down to the
building in which it started. The damage to
the structure and contents will be about onefourth of the total valuation, or about \$2,000.

The cause of the fire is unknown.
Less than a month ago Superintendent Jackson went over the
place and caused several improvements
to be made. The kiln-keeper, William
Healey, quit the building at 6 o'clock, and
the shipping clerk and several other employés left with him. They noticed that the
temperature in the kiln was 142, a little
lower than usual. About twenty minutes
later the watchman and the others saw
smoke issuing forth in volumes.

The loss is fully covered by insurance
placed by G. W. Montgomery. The basement of the factory proper was flooded with
water to the depth of fourteen inches, and
considerable damage done.

AT KENOSHA, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
KENOSHA, Wis., June 3.—Three large barns on the South Side burned to the ground last night. The barns were owned by Mesers. Telard, Newell & Hinsdale, Loss, \$20,000. The house of Martin Adams also burned. Loss estimated at \$1,000; covered by insur-

AT PORTSMOUTH. PORTSMOUTH, O., June 3.—The stove-fac-tory of Sultzer & Co., a building recently erected near the Scioto Valley depot, burned down yesterday, and the boiler exploded. Loss, \$2,000.

OBITUARY.

COL, J. C. AUDENBIED. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—Col. J. C. Audenried, of Gen. Sherman's staff, died at his residence in this city at 4:30 this morn ing. He had been sick about two months. Gen. Sherman was with him when he died. Col. Audenried had been on Gen. Sherman's Col. Audenried had been on Gen. Sherman's staff seventeen years, being with him through nearly all of the late War. The deceased was born in Philadelphia, and graduated from West Point in 1861. He had many friends in and out of the army, and was a general favorit in Washington. His official and private character was without blemish, and his army record during the Rebellion was exceptionally brilliant.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—John Smythe, the extensive fron firm of Chess Smythe A Co., was in his usual health this morning, partaking of breakfast about 7 o'clock. At 11 o'clock he was dead. Apoplexy is sup-posed to have been the cause. He was about

THE IRON TRADE.

The Situation at Pittsburg-Interviews With Manufacturers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

tion is still one of uncertainty. Both parties express confidence in the result. The Mahoning Valley Iron Company and the firm of Kirkpatrick, Wallace & Co., of Leechburg, are the latest accessions to the side of the Amalgamated ranks. It Steuben-ville the puddlers employed at the Jefferson until an adjustment is reached in the Pitte-burg strike. The coal-miners employed by the same Company have also struck. Vice-President Thompson, of the Amalgamated Association, states the situation at Wheeling as follows: "It has always been customary for the puddlers to been customary for the puddlers to receive 50 cents more per ton than the Pittsburg puddlers. Now, the Wheeling puddlers have been working for \$5.25 per ton, while the others get \$5.50 per ton, or at least the employés of those mills which have signed the scale are, and you will see at once that, in view of this state of things, our puddlers are receiving 75 cents less than they are entitled to by custom, and until this is arranged they will not go to work again." Brief conversations with the iron men to-day showed them to be as firm as ever in their determination to hold out. They hold that in another month the dull and stock-taking time of the year will begin, and then they do not care whether boiling is \$6 or \$2, for they will shut down any way. A prominent Amalgamated man said this evening: "The indications are that the manufacturers are weakening." Several workinen were interviewed to-night, and, as a general thing, they were confident that the mills would start up shortly, and that the manufacturers would sign the scale. They said that the Chicago Convention was monopolizing the attention of the manufacturers just at present, but that after that was over they would return to business and sign the scale. Just at present many of the mills were undergoing repairs, and until they were completed it was not expected the owners would bother about signing. Secretary Martin stated that he had heard from reliable authority that the owners of the National Tube Works would sign the scale within a day or two.

PORT HURON.

PORT HUBON, Mich., June 3.—Passed up—
Propellers Arctic, Idaho, Annie Young,
Annie Seavey, Portage, Egyptian and consorts, Dean Richmond with G. S. Hazard,
Mary Pringle and barges, Antelope with
barges, V. Swayne with Monguagon, and
Mayflower and barges; schooner A. H.
Moss.

Down-Propeller Pacific, William Cowie,

Down-Propeller Pacific, William Cowie, Asia, Gordon Campbell, St. Paul, Huron City and comport, W. T. Graves and consort, R. Prindville and barges, and Olean and barges; tugs Williams and raft, Vuican and raft; and schooners Reindeer and Mary Jane. Wind-South, light; weather fine. Post Huron, Mich., June 3-10 p. m.—Passed up-Propellers Scotia, Buffalo; schooners Snowdrop, Oriental, Siberia, Norway, Abercorn, Mineral State, J. E. Glimore, M. A. Muir, Camden, D. Stewart.

Down-Propellers Newbury with F. A. Georger, Inter-Ocean and consort, R. J. Hackett and consort; schooners Metropolis, Col. Hathaway.

Wind-North, light; weather fine.

METHODIST PROTESTANTS.
Pritisburg, Pa., June 3.—The Methodist
Protestant Conference held their final seesion to-day. The Committee on Obituaries presented a report, which was adopted, and a copy directed to be sent Gov. Celquitt, of Georgia. The Revs. T. B. Applegate and W. J. C. Duiane were elected members of the Committee of the Ecumenical Conference. The Revs. L. W. Bates, G. B. McElroy, S. B. Sutherland, the Hon. C. W. Butler, J. J. Gillespie, and F. H. Pierpont were chosen representatives to that body, which meets in London in August, 1881.

A resolution to adopt the hymnal of the Methodist Eulscopal Church met with decided opposition, and was finsily withdrawn. The Conference refused to take action looking toward the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and after a farewell address by President McElroy, adjourned sine die. tion to-day. The Committee on Obituaries

WATCHES, REPEATERS, AND CHRONOMETERS of the finest grades to the ordinary time-pieces.

5. Hyman & Co., 187 State street.

FOREIGN.

Rochefort Wounded in His Duel on the Belgian Frontier.

He Is Again Challenged by the Editor of the Paris "Gaulois."

A British Officer Decapitated by the Burmese Insurgents.

The English Government to Crush Out the Slave Trade in

Death of the Empress of Russia at St. Petersburg Yesterday.

Egypt.

AT SWORDS' POINTS. BOCHEFORT GETS SATISFACTION. GENEVA, June 3.—The duel took place between Henry Rochefor: and Koechlin this morning at a spot between Versoix and Chavannes des Bois, in the Canton of Ge-

The weapons used on the occasion were swords. Rochefort, after a few passes, received a wound full in the breast, his adversary's blade passing under his guard. He fell into the arms of his seconds, MM, Lockroy and Clemenceau. The wound is

Lockroy and Clemeneeau. The wound is considered fatal. Koechlin's seconds were Chaufforer and Albert Dubrugeaud. Rochefort's antagonist, Koechlin, is a fine-looking young man, about 29 years of age. He is robustand powerfully built. He wears eye-glasses, which he never lays aside, not even in duels. He is an excellent swordsman. The skill in fencing was acquired in the cavalry school at Saumur, where he was educated. Paris, June 3.—Rochefort's wound is not

langerous.
ANOTHER CHALLENGE. Myer, editor of the Gaulois, has challenged

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

LONDON, June 3.—In the House of Commons to-to-day Sir Charles Dilke said Egypt was taking stringent measures for the suppression of the slave trade, and that Great Britain would do all in her power to see the anti-slave convention carried out.

THE BURIALS BULL.

In the House of Lords the Burials bill assed its second reading -125 to 101.

DESERTION. DESERTION.

LEICESTER, June 3.—In a police court today Dole, alias Jord an, Captain of the Canadian cricketers, was charged with desertion
from the Horse Guards since November, 1872.
A Sergeant of the same regiment identified
defendant and produced his description. Defendant admitted the correctness of the
charge, and was remanded to await escort.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Emperor has formally announced the betrothal of his grandson, Prince William of Prussia, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. GÖTHE'S STATUE.

GÖTHE'S STATUE.

The statue of Göthe was unveiled yesterday in the presence of the Euperor and a large concourse of people.

BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION THREATENED.

LONDON, June 2.—A Berlin correspondent reports that the resignation of Prince Bismarck or a new appeal to the country can be looked forward to with something like certainty, if the Landtag rejects the Church bill. FRANCE.

APPOINTMENTS. Parts, June 3.—Decrees have been signed appointing the Marquis of Noalles French Ambassador at London, Challemel La Cour Ambassador at Rome, and Emanuel Argo Ambassador at Berne.

PREMATURE.

PARIS, June 3.—The Temps says the announcement of diplomatic appointments is premature. Nothing will be done until Say returns to Paris.

BELGIUM.

ANOTHER DUEL.

LONDON, June 3.—A duel has been fought on the Belgian frontier between two Spaniards, Marquis Gil de Olivars and Count de Lardi. The Count was killed. The Marquis killed a man in a duel in September last. BURMAH.

DECAPITATED.

CALCUTTA, June 3.—The rebel outposts near Minhia, Burmah, were successfully attacked. The rebels captured and decaptated the commander of the Royal troops.

EGYPT. BLAYES LIBERATED.

LONDON, June 3.—The second caravan of ninety slaves arrived at Scoot, Upper Egypt,

and were liberated. Many slaves are still hidden in the Oasis El Keharagh. TURKEY. DALLTING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3.—The Porte is considering the terms of a circular to be addressed to the Powers promising to execute the reforms in Turkey demanded by the Treaty of Berlin. RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The Empress Russia died this morning.

VARIOUS.

PESTH, June 3.—Count Festitis has been murried to the divorced wife of the Prince of Monaco, formerly Lady Mary Hamilton. UNFOUNDED.

London, June 3.—The statement that the Duc de Nollies has been appointed French Ambassador to London is unfounded.

A Cabul correspondent says a Bussian agent is with Abdurrahman Khan BUNKO.

"Squeals," as they are called, were much more numerous at police headquarters yesterday, and it is sald some quite heavy ones were reported and diligently suppressed by the police. The officials were as brazen as ever, however, in their assertions that there was no crime. Nevertheless there is, and though the detectives ran in yesterday, in addition to those already in custody, nearly twenty known thieves, there are scores yet at liberty. By the way, in addition to the number of thefris, burglaries, and highway robberies, bunko is in full blast. The word "bunko" means considerable in Chicago. The police deny its existence. All the same, a farmer from Sterling, Ill., whose name is on file at the station, was yesterday enticed into a room somewhere on State street, and was swindled out of \$250 cash. He saw the lottery, but failed to draw a prize, and so did his friend. When the sturdy Granger realized the situation he made a strong demand for his cash, but the swindlers intimidated him, and, after packing up their tools, locked him into the room, and made their escape. It was not until the farmer's cries for help reached the ears of the landiady, an honest-looking German woman, that he was released. Late last night the police run in two crooks, who they think can be identified. They gave the names of F. Jackson and John Chapman. The former had \$158 in his possession.

GRAIN CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, June a.—At the adjourned meeting of the Grain Congress to-day additional delegates were reported from Louisville, Albany, Indianapolis, New York, and Philadelphia.

The Committee on Order of Business re-

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1880-TWELVE PAGES ported recommending the appointment of an Executive Committee, consisting of one member of each Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, with power to invite such Boards to appoint not more than three delegates to a subsequent; meeting, of which the Committee shall give aixty days' notice. This was adopted and the following Executive Committee was appointed; Mr. Rush, Indianapais; Verhoes, Louisville; L. C. Newson, Columbus; G. E. Baer, Baltimore; A. Wood, Circinnati; Mr. Zimmerman, St. Paul; J. K. Harris, Cincinnati; Mr. McLauchilla, Toronto; J. A. Brown, Milwaukee, Mr. Dillingham, St. Louis; E. Price, Pinfladelphia; E. P. Durand, Albany; Mr. Anthony, New York; Mr. Fuller, Boston; S. B. Thompson, Baltimore; and Mr. Lormanie, of Chicago.

It was agreed that in view of the coming meeting and the small number in attendance at this, that no formal action be taken at this meeting.

After some discussion on the subject of uniform system of grading, the Congress djourned sine die. CRIMINAL NEWS.

THE HAYDEN CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3.—Gov. Andrews. ti is reported on good authority, has appointed a State detective to investigate some fresh clews, which, it is believed, will tend to solve the mystery of Mary Stannard's murder, for which Hayden, the Methodist clergyman, was tried last winter at New Haven. man, was tried last winter at New Haven. The Sheriff of the county has been working on the case, and recently secured from Hayden's tool-chest an old knife-handle, which has a bearing upon the contradictory statements during the trial, as to the whereabouts of Hayden's knife on the day of the tragedy. The State-Attorney for New Haven County says that it is improbable that another trial will be ordered unless very important evidence is discovered, and Hayden's counsel express the opinion that the Court will not order a trial. Hayden, now residing in New Haven, after the completion of his lecturing-tours, reports bearing only indefinit rumors concerning the new movement against him, and says he desires another trial but for the great expense, the last one having financially ruined himself and parents. Its cost to them was \$7,000, in addition to nearly \$3,000 expense to the county.

FORGED INDORSEMENTS.

FORGED INDORSEMENTS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich., June 3.—Gustav Zeigler, a German butcher who was burned out here several weeks ago, has been missing here for some time. It is supposed his absence is due to the fact that several notes given by him, on which he raised nearly \$700, have forged indersements. It is thought his liabilities will amount to \$2,500.

ESCAPED THE NOOSE. COLUMBUS, O., June 3.—A special to the Evening Despatch says: J. Wilson, who was to have been hung at Upper Sandusky on the 18th inst. for musder, was found dead in his cell this morning, having taken polson during the night, which was furnished him some time yesterday by friends who visited him.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4-1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barpartly-cloudy weather. For the Lower Lake region, stationary or

falling barometer, winds mostly southerly, warmer, clear or partly-cloudy weather, fol-lowed by increasing cloudiness and local lowed by increasing cloudiness and local rains.

For the Upper Lake region, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, parily cloudy weather and local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or failing barometer, warmer southerly winds, parily cloudy weather and occasional rains.

Time. | Bor. Ther. | Hy | Wind. | Vel | Weather | H'n.

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Boise City	Clear	
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Chicago	Clear	
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Dieveland 31.18 65 S. E., fresh	Cl'dy	
Davenport 20.22 70 S. brisk	Clear	
Davenport 20.92 70 S., brisk	Clear	
	Pair	
Denver 20.8 74 S. W., fresh	Clear	
Des Moines 21.78 78 8. W., fresh	Cl'dy	
	Clear.	***
	Clear	
Duluth 20.86 47 N., light	Clear	
Brie 30.30 58 8. fresh	Clear	
Fort Gibson. 200 76 S. E. brink.	Cl'dy	.0
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	lear.	
andusky 30.15 61 S. E., brisk	ear. I'dy	

THE MILLERS. CINCINNATI, O., June 3.-The Millers' Association at its meeting to-day elected the following officers for the next year: Presi-

following officers for the next year: President, George Bain, St. Louis; Vice-Presidents, Loren Fletcher, Minneapolis; Robert Tyson, Baltimore; Secretary, S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee.

The question of establishing a school or college for millers was discussed and referred to a committee for report at the next meeting.

Adjourned.

At night a banquet was tendered the members at the Highland House. About 400 guests, including visitors to the International Exhibition, were seated at tables.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, June 3.—Charles Schwartz, 60 years of age, and for many years a merchant of this city, visited an assignation-house this evening with an unknown woman. They were assigned a room, and after being alone a short time the woman notified the proprietrees that she was going away, adding that her companion was unwell. His room was visited, but he was lying on the bed with his pants on and said he was slightly indisposed and would soon be better. An hour later he was found to be dead. It is supposed that heart disease carried him off, although the police seem to think there is something wrong. The deceased was a widower.

MINING STOCKS.

Saw Prantogso, Cal., June 3.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

-1	Adpus	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN
d	Allah dan dan dan dan	Mono
2	Beicher 28	Con. Pacific
4	Beat A Baleban 1 2 4 10	Mainmoth.
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	Bullion.	The state of the s
	California	
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	Consolidated Virginia	Noonday
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d	Exchequer 34	South Bufwer
4	Gould & Curry	Lady Washington
		Blackhawk
d	Grand Prize 1	District States of Contract
	Hale & Norcross	Wates
	Juda Consolidated13-42	Caledonia.
3	Justice	McClinton.
8	Maxican 934	North Belle Isle
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9	Overman Di	Navajo
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1	DIAMONDS SING	SLE OR IN PAIRS.
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1	The choicest display ex	ver shown in the W

SPORTING EVENTS. Green Charlie Winner of the 2:26

Class at Adrian. Cincinnati Again Beaten by Worcester -Other Sporting News.

THE TURF. BATTLE CREEK. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 3.—There was a good attendance at the races to-day, and the trotting was interesting. The sum-

CINCINNATI.

June 3.—Queen City Jockey
Club races, third day: Fine weather, good
attendance, good track.

First race, for all ages, dash one mile, Babee first, Balley second, Louise third. Time,
1:46.

Second race, mile heats for s-year-olds:
Brooklyn. Brooklyn Mary Anderson

Third race, all ages, dash two miles:

Time-3:25%.

JEROME PARK.

New York, June 3.—At the Jerome Park races the three-quarters dash was won by Luke Blackburn, Checkmate second, Edelweiss third. Time, 1:138.

The Fordham Handicap, mile and a quarter, was won by George McCullough, Mamie Fields seconds, Quito third. Time, 2:14%.

The Withers Stake, one mile, was won by Ferneliffe, Grenada second, Oden third. Time, 1.49.

The half-mile dash, 2-year-olds, was won by Spinaway, Sir Hugh second, Barrett third. Time, 40%.

The dash of 1% miles was won by Milan, Warfield second. Virgillian third. Time, 2:01%.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 3.—The program for to-day's races included the 2:44 class, purse \$1,000, divided in four; 2:26 class, same; and 2:26 class, pacers, \$800, divided in four. The 2:26 contest was carried by Green Charlle in three straight heats. Two-twenty-six class. \$1.000.—\$500 to first \$250 to second, \$150 to third, \$100 to fourth. R. C. Pate, St. Louis, Mo., Green Charlie...1 1 J. L. Lucas, St. Louis, Mo., b. m. Cintells. 3 3 John Splan, Chicago, b. g. Business. 3 2 G. Rightmire, Howard, O., b. g. Redline...dr. A. Smith, Detroit, Lookout. 4 4 W. McGuire, Jr., Detroit, b. g. Red Marvel. 5 5 Time—2:334: 2:31; 2:334.

W. McGuire, Jr., Detroit, b.g. Ite Marvel. 5 b
Time-9:334; 2:31; 3:384.

In the 2:45 class there were eleven entries,
but Lucy, Seth T. Bane, and W. K. Nims
were drawn, and eight started and went in
the order given below: Belle Baker, Jessie
Templeton, Harry B. Russell, Ellis, Wilbur
F., Disraell, Bill McLaughlin, Joyce. Six
heats were trotted and the finish postponed
till to-morrow. Russell took first heat; time,
3:20%. Jessie took second; time, 2:37%.
Belle Baker took third in 2:35%, and the
fourth in 2:37. McLaughlin took fifth;
time, 3:42, and the sixth in 2:41%.

In the 2:22 pacing class three heats were
trotted, and the race postponed. Bay Billy,
Topsy, Comet, and Ohio Maid were given
positions as named. Bay Billy took first beat
in 2:33%; Comet came in ahead on the second in 2:30, while Billy got third in 2:30%;
Topsy distanced.

BASE-BALL. RCESTER VS. CINCINNATI.

Workester, Mass., June 8.—Richmond and Will White had the game pretty much to themselves to-day, as two of the three hits made were scratch-hits, one which dropped near the first base line, off Richmond, and the other Sullivan's two-bagger, which bounded away from Manning as he was run-ning forward to get it on the fly. Richmond's superior field support enabled the Worcesters to win, the only error on the Worcester side being Bushong's low throw, which failed to cut the base-runner off at second.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—At the Inter-State regatta the double sculls shell race was won by Terwilliger and Van Valkenburgh, of fillisdale, Mich., defeating the Pensacolas, t. Johns, Riversides, and Cohoes, of New

New York, June 3.—Herman Lissberger metal merchant and importer, No. 257 Pear street, suspended payment yesterday (Wednesday). Liabilities between \$2,000,00

and \$3,000,000.

The creditors are few and are the principal The creditors are few and are the principal banks, one of which has a claim of over \$500,000. The suspension is ascribed to heavy loss in iron. Since last Movember he has handled 140,000 tons of iron, the most of which was purchased in England when prices were high. When iron began to go down many persons who hadentered into contracts with him broke them and the material was on his hands. So, acting on the advice of his friends and creditors, he suspended and appointed his son-in-law. Bernard Schultz, President of the New York Smelting and Refining Company, as his assignee.

WISCONSIN ODD FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Obicape Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., June S.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day elected the following officers: Grand Master, R. E. Davis, of Dane County; Deputy Grand Master, C. L. Deering, of Columbia County; Grand Warden, L. W. Brigham, of La Crosse; Grand Secretary, L. B. Halls, of Dane County; Grand Treasurer, David Adler, of Milwaukee. No further business of a public character was transacted.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRACY. ARKANSAS DEMOCRACY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 3.—The ballot for Governor just taken in the Democratic State Convention stands: Churchill, 52; Miller, 67; Wilson, 58; Grace, 16; Smithee, 8; necessary to nominate, 112.

At 6:30 p. m. the thirty-third ballot for Governor stood: Churchill, 57; Miller, 69; Wilson, 57; Grace, 8. All the other candidates having been previously dropped, and the Convention adjourned until 8:30 a. m. tomorrow.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The American rifle team sailed to-day for Ireland.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The American Medical Association has elected John F. Hodges, of St. Louis, President.

LONDON, Ont., June 3.—The Princess Louise and Prince Leopold will pass through here this evening at 5 o'clock, en route for Milwaukee. They will reach Detroit at 10 to-night. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

BPHINGPIELD, June 3.—The State Eclectic Medical Association this morning elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, T. P. Antel, of Petersburg: Vice-Presidenta, George Kirkpatrick of Laharpe, W. S. Clyde of Mount Olive; Secretary, A.

Simmons, of Morrisonville; Treasurer, R. F. Bennett, of Litchfield. Adjourned to meet at Springfield, Wednesday, June 4, 1881.

CANADA.

Trade-Relations with the Mother-Country-Conjugal Infidelity and Poissoning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tradema.

MONTREAL, June 3.—For some time past the Diminion Board of Trade has had the question of trade-relations with the mother-country before it. Mr. Patterson, Secretary of the Dominion Board of Trade, makes the report of the Executive Committee, which, in effect, is, that the Dominion Board of Trade will call the convention to meet in London, Eng., in the last week of February, 1881. This was agreed to by a meeting held under the auspices of the Association of the Chambers of Great Britain, at which the Council of that Association was present, along with the auspices of the Association of the Chambers of Great Britain, at which the Council of that Association was present, along with representatives of the Canadian and other Colonial bodies. It was agreed that the representation should be: Great Britain, forty-eight delegates; the Colonies, fifty-five. The leading subjects of the conference are said to be: the arrangement of fiscal relations; and a discussion of the advantage of direct trade between the mother-country and the Colonies, and the Colonies themselves.

A case of infidelity and attempted poisoning is before the Police-Court here. It appears that for some time past Policeman Bigres has been failing in health, wearing away almost to a skeleton. He took ill in October last, and is almost a shadow of his former self. He had spasmodic attacks at various times, and dally grew worse. Last week he got his supper as usual from his wife, Marie Louise Brazeau, and, as he ate his meat, his teeth grated against something. He found it neither bitter nor sweet, but it aroused his suspicions, and, saying a portion of his supper, he carried it to Dr. Baker Edwards for analysis. That scientist found traces of tartar-emetic. The Chief of Police was informed, who at once gave the necessary orders for the arrest of the female monster. It then turned out that another man had been co-habiting with the would-be Borgia, and had visited the house continually during Bigres' absence. Mother-in-law Brazeau and another daughter, who resided with the betrayed policeman, always played the part of sentite house. They were arrested as parties to the poisoning plot, and the police are looking for the man in the case, whose name they with-hold.

TEMPLER'S SUSPENSION. TEMPLER'S SUSPENSION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—The reports sent abroad regarding the suspension of T.

J. Templer, a leading grain dealer of this city, were greatly exaggerated. Mr.

Templer has suspended business temporarily on account of the failure to make large collections due on the 1st inst. His standing here has been above criticism, and he still has the confidence of businessmen. He will probably resume in a few days.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, June 3.-Arrived, the steam New York, June 3.—Arrived, the steam-ship Nevada, from Antwerp.

New Obleans, June 3.—Arrived, the steamship Fifeshire, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, June 3.—Arrived, Gallia, from New York.

New York, June 3.—Arrived, State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; Adriatic, from Liverpool.

CROP PROSPECTS.
Special Dispatch to The Change Tribuna.
CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 3.—The weather for the past few days has been all that farm ers could ask for. The prospect for winte wheat in Macoupin County was never equal The prospects for corn, oats, and hay ar splendid.

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

MONTREAL, June 3.—It is rumored that a
Cuban filibustering expedition composed of
Americans left this port on board a steamer vesterday. The cargo is said to be composed 150,000 cartridges and a large number of JACKSONVILLE COMMENCEMENT.

JACKSONVILLE, III., June 3.—The fifty-first nent of Illinois College took place COTTON MILL BURNED. PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The cotton mill of Campbell & Elliott, Tweifth street and Washington avenue, known as the Caledonian Mills, caught fire at 1:15 this morning, and is still burning. It will probably be entirely destroyed, incurring a heavy loss.

FRENCH CLOCKS, AND REAL SHOWZES.

Strangers are cordially invited to call and se
the choicest line ever shown in our city. Hyman & Co., 127 State street.

A French artist gave his last work to a porter to convey to the Salon. "Be careful, be careful," said he, "the picture is scarcely dry," "Ol never mind!" exclaimed the porter, "my clothes are old."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To One and Al.—Are you suffering from a Cough. Cold, Asthma, Bronchitts, or any of the various Pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is requiarly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

" HATR REVIVUEL."

All Countries Boast of Their

Beautiful Women

to Those Who Have Traveled in Europe and Other Foreign Countries

But It Is Well Known

That the United States Can Truthfully Boast

Of the Most Beautiful Women in \$1.50

The American women have the impet beads of hair of any in the world. And, indeed, a fine head of hair on a lady is a titing of beauty, and should be cared for and onlivrated with the greatest pride and interest. Just as soon as the hair begins to fall out and the head gots dry and busky, it is time to be alarmed, and doing something for it; yes, that is the question, doing something for it; yes, that is the question, doing something for yes to do, if yes want to stop the falling out of the hair and neeping it is a nice, soft, altern condition, mismely, use "Hair Survivum," a safe, piessent, and sure remedy, and an unequaled hair drease, it keeps the sain of the seaso clean and pure, stimulates the bair follicies or giantis, and has the wonderful faculty of restoring gray hair to its original color. If you have any doubt on the question, just get one bottles, only fifty canis, and you will need

DRY GOODS, "It Pays to Trade

on the West Side." CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.,

Invite the attention of the public, and especially visiting strangers, to the

Recently Renovated, Improved and Enlarged to three times its former size; equipped with Elegant Passenger Elevators, and unequaled in light and convenience.

Our Lower Rent: Immense Space and Facilities; Our Custom of Making Close Prices; And Superb Stock;

Enable us to prove to all interested in economizing in price, without sacrificing in quality, that

"It Pays to Trade on t West Side."

THIS WEEK: Great Reductions in

DRESS SILKS Large Sacrifice on

Dress Goods Bargains in **CLOAKS AND SUITS**

Special Display of PARASOLS New Millinery,

Gloves, Laces. CARSON, PIRIE & CO. Madison and Peoria-sts.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Continue during this week their Great Sale

LADIES' 'Imported Walking Jackets' "Light Cloth Dolmans"

At Half Original Prices! We have also made

"Heavy Reductions" Silk Garments, Ready-Made Dresses, Traveling Wraps,

Children's Dresses ! Chas. Gossage & Co. 106, 108, 110 State-st. 56, 58, 60, 62 Washington-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY. CABINET PHOTOS CARD PHOTOS

309 W. Madison-st.

BRANLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKING

ancering third-term howler: "Mr. to in his library in Washington with the is talegraph-wire wrapped with cotton ad into his left ear, and tells Mrs. Blains or that is done just as it occurs. This

THE FIRST BOUND

(Continued from the Third Page.) pofford difficulties, which are no ellogs sponord dimenties, and a series ago, the vast audience roared with elight. The result of the vote was of an absolute test, though it uite approximately showed the Grant not an absolute quite approximately showed the Grant strength. In this respect it was almost a parallel with the test vote taken at the Springfield Convention on the proposition to adjourn pending the introduction of Logan's resolution binding the contesting delegation to abide by the action of the Convention Yesterday's vote stood: Grant, 318; anti-Grant, 406; not voting and ab minated the Vermont delegation, 10 votes, otes from Ohio, 3 from Minnesota, and a scatterers, who did not believe it was hin the scope of the Convention to order report of the Committee until after the al organization of the Convention. The

WERE SATISFIED with the result, as the face of the returns showed to the non-political public a greater strength than they really possessed. That it was done for the purpose of getting an ap-proximate show of hands is evidenced by action of the Convention on the motion Brandagee, of Connecticut, by which the motion of Henderson was laid on the table.

After the evening adjournment the mathematical President-makers busied themselves very earnestly with penells and tab in walking analysis. making analyses of the vote, with the hope of determining by whom and what majority the race would be won. There was

A SPASM OF RENEWED VIGOR among the Grant leaders, though their retainers found no consolation, and persisted in siting around headquarters with about as little backbone as an angle-worm. The Blaine and Sherman people, as a rule, were more topeful, though the leaders feared that in the lead throse of the fight when the Constant nal throes of the fight, when the Grant peo ple discovered after two or three ballots that their full strength had been polled, they d make a break in favor of Edmund some candidate not positively in the field e reference to the latter meaning Garfield of Ohio, more than any one else.

THE POSSIBLE ACTION of the Convention on the majority report of the Committee on Credentials, recommendthe unseating of the Pinchback of eighteen delegates in Illinois of eighteen delegates in lilinois and four in Kansas, was discussed at great length, and formed an important factor in the calculations of the shrewder politicians, many of whom thought it would be a dangerous precedent to make any changes in the roll as figured up on the face of the returns by Secretary Keogh. There were others who believed that the adoption of the report would introduce of the report would introduce

A DISTURBING ELEMENT.

Most of the calculations had been made on the basis of the returns as announced by the press previous to the assembling of the Contion; the politicians had become used to the figures; the Grant strength was regarded as about constant, while that of the opposing candidates was shifting here and there from hour to hour. To introduce a disturbing factor that was liable to add to the complications already existing, so far as the anti-third-term candidates was concerned, was regarded in many quarters as decidedly inexpedient, and this impression the silek workers on the Grant side took pretty good care to inculcate wherever they found willing listeners among the delegates opposed to them.

A PECULIAR FEATURE

A PECULIAR FEATURE A PECULIAR FRATURE
of the campaign is that the managers of the
three leading candidates are practically
agreed as to the strength of the third-term
boom, but in respect to the following of Blaine
and Sherman there is a wide divergence of
opinion, and the friends of the latter two claim
more than a strict examination of the figures
will warrant. The third-term strength aggregates between 275 and 280 votes, and over
these figures there is no dispute among the
well posted. Some of Blaine's enthusiastic
triends claim for the "Plumed Knight" friends claim for the "Plumed Knight" from 320 to 325 ballots on the first roll-call. This is a good many more—probably fifty— than a careful analysis will disclose.

Some efforts were again made yesterday to form a fusion between Indiana and Edmunds on the basis of Harrison for second place, with the hope that when the break comes, as come if will, the entire Grant strength will go to the combination, and thus give the nomination to Edmunds. The manipulators of this plan claimed that the Windom people would accept the situation and join hands to clean out both Blaine and Shefman. As far as can be ascertained, the overture was not fruitful in results. ATTEMPTED FUSION.

THE GARFIELD MOVEMENT.

There has been a good deal of whispering going on about a combination to give the nomination to Garfield by a funion of the Grant and Sherman people outside of Onio, provided the delegation from the Buckeye State will stand firm by Sherman until the time comes to swing to the other man from Ohio. Many regard this kind of a trade equivalent to the danger once described by Abe Lincoln, who said it would never do to swap horses while crossing a stream. Stranger things in politics than this have happened. What Mrs. Jenks said of Louisiana politics—"Even the impossible is possible" in the Sugar State—may be accepted as a trulsm if applied to the present Convention. It is THE GARFIELD MOVEMENT.

nomination of Grant alone excepted, never the leaders can agree upon pool-

whenever the leaders can agree upon pooing of issues.

The Ohio men insist they will stay by Sherman till the last, but their State pride would be flattered by the nomination of Garfield at the right time, and the nine recalcitrants who pronounced for Blaine, it is said, would be for the special guardian of the "wood-nulp" industry.

Some Figures.

The following table, compiled mainly from Sherman sources, more nearly represents the situation than any other. To reach the approximate strength of all the candidates it will be necessary to take ten or twelve votes from Sherman and add them to the Blaine

	1.3	19	BI	84	Ed	1	1 4
l esecon	delegates.	ant	aine	erman .	munda.	ashburne	indom
Alabama,	20	16		1 4		100	
Arkansas California	12 12	12	12				
Colorado	6	6	15000				
Connecticut	12					0.0	
Florida	. 8	6		2		1	
Georgia	SHEER	6	10	9			
Indiana	30	25	16	2		5	
Iowa	22		22				
Kansas Kentucky	10	20	6				
Louisiana	24 16	8	· i	7			7
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New Hampshire	10		6				
New Jersey	18		10	14	*****	****	
New York North Carolina.	70	47	19	004			
Orio	20		9	15 35			****
Dregon	6	mn	6	30	100	17.	13.
Pennsylvania	58	27	27	4			
South Carolina	8	7	8 2	5			
Tennessee	14	8	8	10	1	****	
Texas Vermont	161	8	5	2			
Virginia	10 22 10	ïi	3	8	10		
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Dist. of Columb.	2			2			
New Mexico	2		3				
Washington.	2		. 2				
Dakota	2						
The state of the s	2		2				
daho	100000000000000000000000000000000000000						
Wyoming	2	1000	2				

The hopeful followers of Sherman at he will receive on the first ball for the This, also, is too high.

Ohio delegates do not claim for high

than from 125 to 130, and they are nearer the

CREDENTIALS.

TLUINOIS, Haladest THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS
got together again at 11:15 o'clock yesterday
morning in the club-room of the Sherman
House. Judge Conger called the body to order at that time. The Secretary, Mr. Fessenden, of Connecticut, then called the roll by
States, when it was found that all were present except Arizona. Louisiana not being represented. The Chairman then stated that the Committee would take up the regular business, which was the pending motion regarding the admission of the delegates contesting the seats in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Seven-

Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Congressional Districts. There was a discussion as to the mode of procedure, the consideration being then all the contested districts except the Second.

Mr. Chandler—I move that the ayes and noes be called. "The Secretary will call the roll," said the Chair.

The Secretary had called the State of Alabama, when Mr. Bateman asked what the proposition pending was. If they were going to vote on this subject, he wanted a word to say. The Chair stated that one related to to say. The Chair stated that one related to large, which would be taken up separately, and the nine districts mentio

Mr. Bateman said that if it was proposed to unseat the delegates from the Second District and the delegates-at-large he wanted to

have a word to say.

The Chair stated that it had been decided to allow no further debate on the subject, but the nine districts mentioned only would be voted on then.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, moved that the entleman (Mr. Bateman) be allowed to

speak.

Mr. Bateman—Inasmuch as it is not proposed to unseat the delegates from the Second District and the delegates at-large, I do not ask to be heard at this time. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon—Referring to the matter brought up by the gentleman from

the matter brought up by the gentleman from Onio, I desire to say that after the question of the pending motion is decided I shall move to allow the present delegates from the Second District to sit, and thus settle the matter. Mr. Chandler—I propose to have that question settled at the proper time.

Mr. Raum—Before the roll is called I desire to offer an amendment.

A member—The Secretary has commenced to call the roll. A motion is now out of order.

A memoer—the secretary has commenced to call the roll. A motion is now out of order.

Mr. Raum—I do not desire to make a motion, Mr. Chairman. I simply desire to amend the original motion so as to insert that the names of the delegates of the Thirteenth District be stricken out."

Mr. Bateman said that the rules did not prevent the Committee from getting light on the subject. He would like to know the reason Gen. Raum had to except the Thirteenth District in the motion.

The Chairman—I have no other duty than to follow the rules of the Committee.

Mr. Bateman moved that Mr. Raum be given five minutes time to explain.

Judge Blake, Montana—I hope the motion will not prevail.

Mr. Clayton—I hope that unanimous consent be given to Gen. Raum to explain his amendment, and then there will be no necessity for this motion.

There was no unanimous consent given, however, but the motion of Mr. Bateman was carried.

Gen. Raum then explained that in the Thirteenth Congressional District in the Convention there were twenty delegates favorable to Gen. Grant, and nineteen against him. They met to select names for a set of delegates. Some time during the night one of the delegates who favored Grant took sick and went home, and left his alternate in his place, who favored Blaine, thus

CHANGING THE MAJORITY TO THE OTHER

CHANGING THE MAJORITY TO THE OTHER SIDE. Judge Black, of Montana—The gentleman sat here all of last night and listened to the arguments of emihent attorneys, and he stated that, with the exception of the district represented by Gen. Raum, all were represented by witnesses. He preferred to hear the testimony of witnesses, instead of taking

this mere statement.

Mr. Bateman didn't care how much time was allowed for this inquiry. He had come there to see fair play. If the facts were as Gen. Raum had stated he favored his amend-

Gen. Raum had stated he favored his amendment.

Mr. Codman, of Massachusetts, was in favor of giving consideration to the statement made by Gen. Raum. He asked Gen. Raum; if he knew anything in regard to the matter of his own personal knowledge. The gentleman replied that he knew nothing of the matter, except as he had got it from the statements made.

Mr. Chandler, New Hampshire—I suggest that we omit the Thirteenth District in voting, and that we consider it hereafter. There being no objection, the roll-call was proceeded with on the pending question, which was to admit the contestants from the First, Third. Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, and Seventeenth Congressional Districts, and insert their names with those of the alternates in the credentials of the State of Illinois in lieu of those now sitting. The vote resulted as follows: Years, 31; nays, 14; absent, Arlzona and Louisiana.

The vote by States was as follows:

California, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon,
Vermont,
Wisconson,
District of Columbia,
Montanh,
Utah,
Wyoming. NAYS.

Wyoming.

Arkansas.
Colorado.
Florida.
Illinois,
Maryland,
New York,
South Carolina,
Tennessee.
Virginia—id.
Mr. Chandler then said that he desired to move, pro forma, that the Committee recommend to the Convention that they strike out the Second Congressional District, and that the Convention do not admit the delegates at-large from the State of Illinois. There had been presented the night before to the Committee the credentials of the delegates from the Thirteenth District, and there was no evidence produced to cast any doubts upon their election. If the contrary were shown, he would not vote to admit the contestants from the Thirteenth District. If a Grant delegate had been changed by the substitution of a Blaine alternate, then he would favor the retention of the sitting delegates. He moved that they recommend the admission of the contesting delegates from the Second District, and that they recommend to the Convention the unseating of the delegates at-large, and report them as not entitled-to seats.

The Chair said that this motion would have to be taken up separately, as it included two propositions. The Chair said that this motion would have to be taken up separately, as it included two propositions.

Mr. Chandler said that he had made the motion pro forma, and he was going to speak to it, and also in respect to the delegation, nearly all of which had been admitted to seats, and also in favor of the contestants. He wanted to explain, however, that he was willing to withdraw his motion if he saw fit, or to vote against it. He wanted to hear the sense of the Committee on the subject. It was important that there should be a vote on the subject so that the Convention might proceed in the transactions of its business. He was going to speak in regard to the Illinois State Convention, but in this connection he desired to say that he had no remarks to make in regard to the honorable gentleman who had presided at that Convention. If the work done at Springfield was not all that could be desired, all must concede that it was done courteously by the honorable gentleman who had presided, and if he (Chandler) was to be decapitated politically when he was in the majority, he desired that Gen. Raum should do the decapitating. He held that the majority of the Illinois Convention was

vention was

TAKEN AWAY FROM THOSE TO WHOM IT

BELONGED

by those who were not entitled to it by trickery, deceit, and chicanery. He believed that the plot had been conceived in Chicago to overthrow the majority of the State Convention when it was found that Cook County had gone against Grant, as had been stated in the memorial. He believed that memorial and those who presented it. It was a plan

conceived to save the Illinois Convention to Grant at all hazards. Grant's friends had discovered that when Cook County had elected ninety-two anti-Grant delegates the State was lost for Grant, and it was the first time that a claim of representation by Sequatorial districts was set up in Cook County. Representation in Cook County, he held, was never heard of in that way, and it had never before been known in all its history. He further charged that the Farwell Hall bolt was decided upon and made because they knew that the ninety-two men to be selected would be anti-Grant when they got to Spring-field. The Palmer House proceedings were such as had been unheard of before, where forty-eight men selected a full delegation of defeated delegates to represent Cook County and to select a delegation to go to Spring-field. They had not a shadow of a right to select inhety-two men. When they got to Spring-field they looked over the situation. They found that if they admitted the fifty-six delegates against, whom there could be no contest there would be a majority against them. So the entire ninety-two legally-elected delegates were excluded from voting. And, if the fifty-six had been, the whole ninety-two would have had their places, and the majority that there was alleged in the Convention on the other side would have been wheed out. The Convention swept away a large majority by atrocious and illegal means. He (Chandler) would be false to his own character if he did not proclaim it here in the Committee. If this mode of procedure was followed in Republican conventions in this State it would soon break the Republican party to atoms. He did not believe in favoring the admission of the four delegates at large. But he favored harmony, and he was willing to go a great way for the good of the Republican party. It was a question of district representation which was at stake, but that was not the only one. It was also a question of principle which he should fight for in the National Convention. He was not prevented a rupture of

This speech was

This speech was

A SENSATION TO THE COMMITTEE,
and brought Mr. Stewart, Vermont, to his
feet. He was sorry to say that the gentleman from New Hampshire had brought a
question into this Committee with which
they had nothing to do, and he would vote
for the admission of the delegates because
there was a principle involved and a great
deal had been said on the other side. The
attachment to the district system of representation had caused him to come to the
conclusions which he had reached. There
was evidence that the Illinois Convention
was a fraudulent one. He held that the
statements made by some of the contestants
were made under a natural delusion consequent upon great excitement, and they did
not prove to him anything. He entered a
protest against such an opinion. He said
that the delegation at large was entitled to
seats of right and not by courtesy, and they
were legally selected to fill them; and for
this, and no other, reason were they entitled
to seats, and it was no compliment to them.
It might do for the newspapers to make
these charges, and say that the State Convention was fraudulent and when
the gentlemen entitled to seats filled
them their right should not be disputed in
this Committee. They had the assurance of
the Chairman of that Convention that it was
fair, and he would as soon believe the Chairman as the men struggling for a place on the
delegation. He had not a word to say against
the gentleman from New Hampshire. The
Committee sat as a court of justice, and he
would insist that the gentlemen were entitled
to their seats of right and not by grace or
favor.

Mr. Bateman, Ohlo, said he was a stranger A SENSATION TO THE COMMITTEE,

favor.

Mr. Bateman, Ohio, said he was a stranger to the contest in Illinois. He was sorry that the feeling should have been brought into the Committee. They were charges which should not come into a court of justice, and they should apply the the principle of judges to themselves. The Illinois Convention was entitled to honest tice, and they should apply the the principle of judges to themselves. The Illinois Convention was entitled to honest judgment and respect. He was not willing to interfere with it, and he was willing to leave it all to the honorable men who composed the Convention. He was unwilling to open the question. He opposed the seating of the contestants in the Second District. He gave his views because he favored district representation. Not only that, but this mode had been chosen in calling the National Convention, and it had been the custom. It was a mode that provided two delegates for each district and four delegates-at-large. The representatives were to be voted on only by the constituents, and no one else. This was the true policy of the country. This was the way the Republican party had gone to work in the South, by abolising aggregate representation in the State of South Carolina. He held that State Conventions had no power to control or to attempt to control district representation. He believed, however, that high-minded men had advocated and sanctioned it. It was a question of opinion. He believed in the right of sending delegates to the National Convention through the District Conventions. They had had sad experience in aggregate representation in the State of New York, where the Republican country districts were overwhelmed by the Democrats from the slums and alleys of New York City, who were in the majority. He was only sorry that the State of New York had not gone further and insisted upon district representation on the Electoral ticket in that State. He had no punishments or humiliations to inflict upon anybody.

Mr. Codman, of Massachusetts, was not prepared to assert unqualifiedly to the principles laid down. There had been made out a case of glaring frauds in the Illinois Convention, and it has been claimed that the National Convention had no right to inquire into the matter. If in the Illinois Convention glaring frauds had been made so transparent and indisputable, he was prepared to make its action

together pure, and that an honest primary election election

HAD NEVER BEEN CONDUCTED IN CHICAGO. They must recollect that neither side was clean on that score. Fraud viliated everything if clearly proven, and never would he sit and consent to the principle that advocated anything else.

Mr. Raum, Illinois, said that he felt obliged to the gentlemen from Vermont and Ohio for the statements which they had made, and also to the gentleman from New Hampshire for the courtesy with which he had treated the Convention. That gentleman came among them as the leader and a champion of one of the great candidates who expected to be nominated by this Convention, and who, if nominated, expected to be elected. This State had twenty-one Electoral votes, and it was a piece of effrontery for him to say that the Convention which had been held in Springfield was a fraudulent one, and call its legality into question. He said that it was a mere indulgence upon the part of the Committee and the National Convention if the result of that Convention was not turned topsy-turry. He had nothing to do with the contest in Cook County. He lived 350 miles away from Chicago. That gentleman there favored Mr. Blaine. The majority of the State were in favor of Gen. Grant. He held that there was no county represented in that State Convention but had present the ablest men in the State in their delegations. The gentleman made a mistake when he made these remarks, which would go into the newspapers, charging that the State Convention was fraudulent. The gentleman, if he had followed the history of polities in this State, might well recall the fact that John A. Logan, previous to 1860, was elected to Congress by a Democratic majority of 16,000. Southern Illinois was true in its adherence to Republicanism. It had sent more men to the War than the northern portion. There never was a draft for men in Southern Ellinois had been a State for fifty-clarit years, and it had well-defined methods which were grounded deeply. He insisted that it had always been conceded that majorities had the right to issue inst HAD NEVER BEEN CONDUCTED IN CHICAGO.

year new trachers had arisen who were coming among the people and making disobedience to State instructions popular. They came among them to instruct them in politics. Hilmols, the gentleman should not forget, once had its Lincoln and its Douglas, and they led in politics. And if he had read the reports of Conventions in Illimois the delegates to the National Convention were always instructed to vote as a unit, and they always did. It may be popular at this farts day to disregard the instructions of Conventions, but the men who did it would sign their political death warrant.

Conventions, but the men who did it would sign their political death warrant.

SENATOB MITCHELL.

Oregon, said that he believed that it would gratify the most humble member present if he could get the chance and explain his vote, but that was impossible. He had, therefore, arisen to suggest a manner to bring this matter to a close on the main question.

Laughter greeted this, and some one, looking towards Mr. Chandler, said "Maine Question."

No man would vote for the motion of the gentleman from New Hampshire. He would rather cut off an arm then to vote for excluding the delegates-at-large. He simply desired to say that he favored district representation, and would not call into question the status of the delegates-at-large.

A motion was made to limit speakers to two minutes, which was carried.

Mr. Chandler got the floor amid considerable interruption. He said that he desired to take no exception to the gentleman from Illinois, but for him to say to him (Chandler) that it was effrontery for him to get up and make a plain statement of facts was impertinent. He was not there as an officer, nor was he sitting as a delegate on a contested seat. That was all he desired to say.

"It was no fraudulent Convention," said

"It was no fraudulent Convention," said

"It was no fraudulent Convention," said some one.

The Secretary—There is no question but that the Convention was a fraudulent one.

Mr. Clayton, Arkansas, said that the question was as to the enforcement of district representation. If a resolution was presented in the National Convention, a resolution instructing the next National Committee as to how it shall be called, he should favor it. This was the only question of difference between them; why, then, should they rule out a delegation regularly elected? Let the Convention decide how future Conventions were to be called. They couldn't do it without doing grave injustice, the they should leave the question where it belongs.

Mr. Chandler then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Bateman thought that they should have been forced to a vote upon the motion. Judge Blake, of Montana, moved that the seats of the delegates at large be declared all right.

right.
The Chair—There is no contest. The mo-tion has already been made and disposed of. The question of deciding on

THE SECOND ILLINOIS DISTRICT

then came up.

Mr. Tracy, of New York, moved that the sitting delegates of the Second District be declared entitled to their seats.

Mr. Bateman moved that the Committee find that the contest as to the delegates atlarge is not well founded, and that the sitting members be entitled to seats. Carried.

He made the same motion in regard to the Second District.

Mr. Sumpson, of Kansas, did not question for a moment the right of a convention to determine the qualifications of its own members, and they had also the right to determined it in district conventions. How the matter was settled in the Second District the gentleman from Ohio had stated fairly, but he had forgotten one point, and that was for a certain number of delegates from Cook County, and not from Senatorial districts. If they had acted rightly, he didn't think that any man conceded the rights of the bolters at Springfield. No matter what the Convention had done, the fault he found was that the thirty-six members were considered at all. The motion prevailed by a vote of 31 to 12, as follows:



California, Connecticut,
Delaware, Howa,
Kanasa, Maine,
Nebraska, West Virginia,
Wisconsin.
District of Columbia,
Arizona did not vote.

Mr. Bateman moved that the contest made
as to the Thirteenth District be declared unfounded. He made this motion without saying how he should vote for it.

The matter was laid over until the other
side could be notified.

Mr. Tracy, of New York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, from the evidence submitted
to this Committee, the State Convention of Illinois, recently held at Springfield, was a legallyconstituted body, possessing all the authority
and jurisdiction over the selection of elegantes
to the National Convention that is possessed by
any State Convention, and that in selecting delegates to the National Convention it acted in
good faith, and exercised a power which it believed it possessed.

Mr. Haymond, of California, was sorry to
say that the State Convention of Illinois
was not a fraud.

Mr. Haymond, of California, was sorry to
say that the Convention held in Illinois.
They had the statements of honorable gentelemen, and he was prepared to say that there
was never a legally constituted delegate in
that Convention. To-day dangers threatened
this country far more to be feared than
those which had been subdued south
of Mason and Dixon's line. The
Republican party was the only thing that
stood between the Nation and the Socialists
who threatened the destruction of the country. It had been stated that the remarks of
Mr. Chandler threatened to break up the
party. Mr. Chandler did not control the
votes of Illinois, and he charged no one with
fraud.

Mr. Haymond was upon the first portion of the
State would support the nominee of the National Convention.

Mr. Hayanond was upon the first portion of the
Party Mr. Chandler did not control the
votes of Illinois, and he charged no one with
fraud.

Mr. Hayan, of West Virginia, moved thatthe resolution be laid on the table. The motion prevailed by a vote of 27 to 17.

When Mr. Clayton—Go on,

KANSAS. THE CONTESTS FROM THE SECOND AND THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS Of Kansas were next taken up. These were

of Kansas were next taken up. These were similar contests to those made in Illinois. The State of Kansas elected its delegates by a resolution of the State Convention. The State has ten delegates, and in the selection three members were taken from each of the Congressional Districts.

Judge Day, one of the contestants from the Second District, was the first to state his side of the case. He said that the Grant men of his district held a caucus at which he and Mr. Stees were designated as the delegates and their names recommended to the State Convention.

Mr. Simpson said that the Convention had selected its delegates from the districts

Mr. Simpson said that the Convention had selected its delegates from the districts equally. The First District, which contained the most Republicans, was given four of the delegates, and the other districts three each, and, really, no delegates at-large were chosen. The entire ten were selected by the General Convention. The resolution was presented, and some one called for the previous question. The other side didn't get a chance. The majority outvoied them.

The gentleman said that the Grant men had a majority of the delegates in the Seedad District. There was no doubt about that. He did not claim that the call for the Convention was made in accordance with the call of the Rational Committee. He held that the Continities on Credentials had no right to

decide upon the legality of the State Convention.

He said that the delegates from the Second District abstained from voting on the resolution. And they claimed that the Convention had no right to select district delegates. The difference between the Kansas and Illinois cases was, that in Kansas the universal precedents and customs of the party were followed in all respects. There were no contests. Cook County was thrown out under dublous pretexts. When the names were first selected it was with a view to the presentation of them to the Convention. Up to that time everybody acquiesced in its action. But, when Simpson and Perkins were elected, the District Convention was reconvened, and Day and Sears chosen. A majority of the delegates were not present. He admitted that the majority of those in the Second district were Grant men, and that the Convention elected anti-Grant men.

Mr. Chandler said he was willing, whenever a district case came up, if it was shown that a majority of the district delegates met and selected two delegates, to vote for their admission. And he would go further. If a regularly-called meeting of the district delegates were shown, and the minority, notified to attend, staid away because they were afraid they were going to be beaten, and those who did meet elected delegates, he would vote to sustain that election.

Mr. Bateman moved that the contestants and their alternates, having made out their case, were entitled to seats.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 10—as follows, by States:

YEAS. Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wisconsin, Arizona, Dakota, District of Colum Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. MATS. Missouri, New York, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia. Jeorgia, Indiana. THE THIRD KANSAS DISTRICT

THE THIRD KANSAS DISTRICT
case was then taken up. Maj. Randall, for the contestants, Anderson and Steele, stated that of the 111 delegates to the State Convention sixty-one were present at the District Convention and voted for the contestants.

Mr. Simpson, for the sitting delegates, produced the official roll-call of the Convention, claiming that it showed a vote by the majority of the delegates in the District Convention in favor of the sitting members. What might have been done afterwards was news to him, and could cut no figure in the case.

Mr. Chandler asked Maj. Randall if the Convention to which he had referred was not a Grant caucus, pure and simple.

Maj. Randall replied that it was not,—that it was a District Convention, regularly and openly called by the Chairman of the State Convention, who announced that the delegates from the Third District would meet in the Senate Chamber. This announcement was made just previous to a recess. Several Blaine men were present at this District Convention, but did not vote or take any part in the proceedings, though they held a caucus of their own in the afternoon. The Grant men were clearly in the majority in the district, though the First was overwhelmingly Blaine.

Mr. Simpson denied that Grant was in the

trict, though the First was overwhelmingly Blaine.

Mr. Simpson denied that Grant was in the majority in the Third District, and produced the roll-call to sustain his assertion. By this it appeared that the Blaine men from the district in the State Convention did have a majority of 59 on the resolution of instructions.

Mr. Blake, of Montana, moved to recommend the seating of the regular delegates, the others having waived their rights.

Ex-Gov. Stewart, of Vermont, objected. The operation of the previous question had shut the contestants out from an opportunity to claim their rights, and there was no waiving of rights about it. ing of rights about it.

Mr. Thornburgh, of Tennessee, moved as a substitute to recommend the seating of the

contestants.

The roll was called and the substitute prevailed by a vote of year, 25; nays, 11; not voting, 11. The full vote was as follows:

MURAYS. PER Alabama Colorado, Maryland, South Caro Arkansas, Kentucky, New York, Texas, Montana—11, NOT VOTING. Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia,

Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Heode Island, West Virginia, Heode Island, Hillinois—II.

Tennessee, Mr. Chandler moved that the Committee recommend to the Convention the admission of these four Grant delegates from the Second and Third Districts of Kansas, and that the ten sitting members be allowed to remain on the floor and cast six votes from the State of Kansas, the other four casting the remaining four votes.

Gen. Tracy objected, and Mr. Taft was violently opposed to the motion, since it would give the ten sitting members a chance to vote, not only on the Kansas case, but all other contested cases. After the question was settled, he would be willing to rise in the Convention and move to give the four outgoing sitting members their seats, as one of the courtesies of the house.

Mr. Chandler asked which four should go out.

Mr. Taft replied that the ten could settle that among themselves, as it was generally supposed they would do.

The motion was carried by a rising vote, the yeas being 31 and the nays 11.

Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, asked and was granted the privilege of recording his vote in favor of the admission of the contesting delegates from the Illinois districts.

Gen. Tracy moved to take a recess until 6 o'clock.

Mr. Chandler asked him to withdraw the motion a moment. When this was done, he moved that, in the hearing of the Louisiana hase, the Committee limit each side to twenty minutes.

Gov. Warmoth said he could state his side in a few minutes, but his friends on the other side couldn't begin to say their say in half an hour.

It was finally agreed to give the Louisiana case an hour and a quarter, and the hardworked and hungry Committee took a recess until 6 o'clock.

LOUISIANA.

The Eyrning session.

The Committee reassembled at 6 o'clock, the Hon. O. D. Conger, of Michigan, in the chair. The case of the Louisiana contestants was taken up. The contestants in this case were the delegates appointed by the Convention of bolters. At roll-call thirty-five names were responded to.

Mr. Bateman moved to limit the time for hearing the case, as follows: One-half hour on each side of the delegations, and five minutes to each member of the Committee in which to discuss the matter. Adopted.

The Louisiana representatives said they were ready to proceed.

Gov. Warmoth explained that an agreement was entered into by which Judge Ludeling was to open up the case, Judge Beatty and Mr. Beckwith to follow in behalf of the contestants, and he (Gov. Warmoth) was to close the case.

Judge Ludeling said that he believed the case was so clear that if would take but a short time to make the claim of the regular delegation apparent. He then said the call for the Louisiana Convention specified that the call was for a State Convention for the election of sixteen delegates. The speaker then laid before the Committee the call for the Convention and other papers bearing on the subject. He then explained the attempted compromise by which the delegation was to be divided between Gen. Grant and other candidates, to which Gen. Dumont agreed. Gen. Beatty was anxious that Gen. Dumont should not be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, but that matter was not settled. They agreed to stand by the agreement, but the Grant men subsequently reconsidered their agreement, and made a demand for twelve Grant men. Subsequently reconsidered their agreement, and made a demand for twelve Grant men.

agreement had been broken by the Grant men. Judge Ludeling then read

HIS STATEMENT

of the case, which is substantially as follows;
The State Central Executive Committee was convened in March last, and it directed the Chairman, Mr. Dumont, to Issue a call for a Convention to be held in New Orleans on the 24th of May.

The call was accordingly made. On the 31st of May, in the Interest of harmony, and to insure a fair Convention, it was suggested that Mr. Pitkin, who was acting as the Chairman of the Grant Executive Committee, and who represented the friends of Secretary Sherman, should appoint a Committee of Conference to consist of eleven,—five Grant men, five Sherman men, and one Blaine man.

The suggestion was adopted, and the following persons were appointed on the Committee; Messrs. Pitkin, Pinchoack, Pardee, Beattle, and Ludeling as Grant men; Messrs. Dumont, Badger, McMillen, Lewis, and Leonard as Sherman men; and Gov. Warmoth as a Blaine man. The supporters of Gen. Grant proposed to take eight pronounced Grant delegates and to allow the Sherman and Blaine men to selectelght delegates as they might agree. This proposition was rejected on the morning of the 22d, and some one of the Grant delegates then requested Mr. Dumont to convene the State Executive Committee to make up the roll of delegates, which he agreed to do on the next day.

At the suggestion of some of the Commit-

delegates, which he agreed to do on the next day.

At the suggestion of some of the Committee of Conference it was proposed that another meeting be held on the next day, and this was agreed to. In the afternoon of the 22d, Messrs. Pinchback and Dumont returned to the St. Charles Hotel and informed Judge Ludeling that they had come to an understanding, and authorized him to inform the Conference Committee on the following morning that Mr. Dumont had acceded to the proposition submitted by the friends of Gen. Grant. Judge Ludeling suggested to those gentlemen that they had better be present at the meeting, as there were other matters about which there would have to be an understanding. On the morning of the 28d the Committee

of the morning of the 33d the Committee of Conference again met, and they agreed to allow the Grant men to designate eight Grant delegates to the Chicago Convention, and to permit the friends of Secretary Sherman and Senator Blaine to designate the other eight as they might agree, it being understood that two Blaine men were to be selected as delegates.

sentor Blaine to designate the other has they might agree, it being understood that two Blaine men were to be selected as delegates.

It was agreed that the Temporary Chairman of the Convention should be a Grant man; that the Committee on Credentials should consist of seven delegates, four favorable to Grant and three to Sherman.

It was agreed who should be the permanent Chairman of the Convention, and, finally, the rolls of the delegates, as made out by Mr. Pitkin, and by the Secretary of the State Executive Committee, were sent for and compared, and the delegate from all the parishes except three were agreed upon. These three parishes were St. Marys, East Baton Rouge, and Natchitoches. It was agreed that the contests in these parishes should be referred to the Committee on Credentials, and it was further understood that this roll having been agreed upon by the Conference Committee (who were also members of the State Executive Committee), it would be unnecessary to convene the State Executive Committee of the purpose of making up the roll of delegates.

One thing which Judge Beattle was very decided about, to-wit: the reorganization of the State Central Executive Committee so as to remove Mr. Dumont from the Chairmansnip was not expressly agreed upon. Mr. Pinchback sald that he had agreed to support his friend Mr. Dumont for that position, and it was not deemed advisable to press that point in the Committee under the circumstances. Before separating, the members of the Committee gave their words that they would exert their influence to have the Convention carry out the understandingny in good faith.

On the same day Judge Beattle and Mr. Pinchback submitted the agreement to a meeting of delegates at the Grant headquarters, and this meeting disapproved of the agreement. and afterwards reconsidered their action. The meeting appointed another committee, which was instructed to demand the right to name eight delegates, and the other side to name eight delegates, and the other side to name eight delegates, and the

ried out, that the appointment of the new Committee was only "a tub thrown to the whale," and that the understanding would be carried out in the Convention. And that

carried on the surgested as delegates to Chicago by the Grant men were designated with the advoce and aid of Messrs. It is a surgested to Chicago by the Grant men were designated with the advoce and aid of Messrs. It is not content to the advocation of the content of the day of the Convention of the morning of the day of the Convention of the morning of the day of the Convention of the morning of the day of the Convention of the morning of the day of the Convention of the Grant headquarters and the friends of Mr. Sherman, and they disagreed, as might have been expected. This occurred a short time before noon,—the Convention was called to order at 12 m. So that the objection urred, that the State Central Executive Committee had not been convened to make up the roll of delegates; is disingenuous,—a mere pretext.

When all the delegates and contestants had been admitted to the hall, Mr. Dumont, the Confirman of the State Executive Committee to the State Executive Committee to the State Executive Committee to read the call for the Convention. Whereupon Mr. Allain said he rose to a privileged question,—that the State Executive Committee to read the call for the Convention to committee the state of the State Executive Committee to the State Executive Committee, and it had therefore been understood that it would not be necessary to call the Committee, and it had therefore been understood that it would not be necessary to call the Committee, and it had therefore been understood that it would not be necessary to call the Committee, and it had therefore been understood that it would not be necessary to call the Committee to the state Convention of the Convention of th

Gov. Warmoth, were then laid be Committee. Proceeding, the specthere was no boit until Mr. Dumont elected Chairman. In conclusion that this was simply a question of a Ir the delegation he had the honor sent was not the regular one, by

sent was not the regular one, he was at loss to know what constituted regularity.

JUDGE BEATTIE,

for the bolters, followed and started out by saying that the statements mad, by the preceding speaker were totally and absolutely unsupported by the facts in the case. When he got to New Orleans, three days before the Convention, he met Gov. Warmoth, who asked him if a compromise could be effected between the adherents of the different candidates. He (the speaker) believed that a compromise could be effected so that they could send a good set of fellows to Chicago, and he promised that he would do all he could to accomplish such a thing, but he expressly stipulated that Gov. Dumont should be moved from the position of Chairman of the State Central Executive Committee, and aman of some respectability placed there. The Judge made an onslaught upon Mr. Dumont's character, among other things saying that he was politically corrupt, and had thrust upon the Central Committee a bogus roll made up of porfers, clerks, and other Current House employees. Judge made an onslaught upon Mr. Dumon's character, among other things saying that he was politically corrupt, and had thrust upon the Central Committee a bogus roll made up of porters, clerks, and other Custom-House employés. Passing from this he said that they went before their caucass, who represented the Republicans of Louisina and tried to get them to accept the conditions agreed upon,—five Grant men, five Sherman, and one Blaine man. The proposition was rejected. The speaker, after taking up the points of Judge Ludeling's araignment of facts, proceeded to extract from that gentleman's speech the statement that, "after the appointment of this Committee, Mr. Pinchback and Judge Pastition assured them who were anxious for hamony, that the agreement should be carried out the appointment of the new Committee and the appointment of the new Committee and the understanding would be carried out in the Convention. And that night those who were to be suggested as delegates to Chicaroby the Grant men were designated with the advice and aid of Messrs. Pinchback and Beattle." This statement the speaker at the headquarters and agree upon the delegates for Gen. Grant:

Judge Ludeling—Did you not, Judge Beattle—I tell you I did not.

Judge Beattle—I tell you I did not.

Judge Beattle—I tell you I did not.

Judge Ludeling—Two did not?

Judge Beattle—I tell you I did not.

This little spurt caused some amusement among the members. There was a probability of a lively personal tilt, but the parties were reminded by the gavel of the Chairman to keep to the subject matter, Judge Beattle proceeded to outline the meeting and

THE HISTORY OF THE BOLT—a history entirely contradicting that given by

given so much time to state their case, and thought they might use that time just as the liked.

Judge Beattie resumed his speech and we ceeded to trace the doings of the Convenii from his point of view. He said the "replutionists" had packed the hall with much and hoodlums. They took possession of thall, and none could enter except by mission of Durmont. The motion to play mission of Durmont. The motion to play the motion to adjourn was regular on, we the motion to adjourn was regular on, we the motion to adjourn was regular on and the motion to adjourn was regular to the motion was called, in which the were 119 uncontested delegates. The regular number was 185. The people who remains a chance to build up a Repute the South, but unless this sulvith gently the opportunity. Track, of New York, a men were in the hall who would be supported that the knew that there were such and no business them.

gate.

Tracy asked if these people had ticked.

The Judge—Yes. Who put them there is don't know. You can guess.

He was asked by a member who they wen.

Judge Beattle—They were rought for a purpose. I don't know whether they voted or not. They were there for the purpose. I don't know whether they voted or not. They were there for the purpose of acting illegally.—Tor fraud.

A member asked what contribution is made to the disorder.

In reply the Judge said

In reply the Judge said

THEY KNOCKED DOWN DEALS,
who had been properly elected.
Tracy—"Did they knock him down.
Judge Beattle—"They pushed him down.
The speaker then started on another onslaught upon Dumont.
Gov. Dumont jumped upon his feet—"I
want you to treat me as a gonlieman, str.
said he, "or I'll make you. We're north at
the Ohio River now. Mr. Chairman, this
is the second or third attack he—"
The Chairman brake in upon the angry
Dumont with his gavel and said he vialed
it distinctly understood that no personallis
would be allowed.
One of the Committee asked if it wast
possible for those Louistans gentlemen to
get together and settle the case among desselves.

One of the Committee asked if it was possible for those Louisians gentlemen be get together and settle the case among fine selves.

Judge Ludeling repiled thatit was impossible to do so.

Then Beattle resumed his speech, the maining portion of which was confined to the delivery of a warning to the Committee of this case and award judgment in favor of this case and award judgment in favor of side.

Bateman asked the speaker to state the side.

Bateman—How many people were not be side.

Beattle—Three or four hundred.

Bateman—How many people were not few frontier roughs that you have reterred to could control three or four hundred man Beattle—I do. They did intimidate that [Laughter.]

PINCHBACK

continued in behalf of the contestant. It is said that he could not go into the history of the case at all, since the time allotted in was too short, but he would address himself to the question involved. He claimed that the entire official patronage of the Green ment was used in the effort to defect the men he had the honor of representing. He asked the Committee not to prejude matter, but begged them to calmir sider it. He claimed that the officials of the Government had been, by arbitrary processings, running the Republican State of the South in the interest of themselves. The speaker stants out, "he said; "recognition the speaker stated that the officials of the delegates elected by Federal patronage, and the speaker believed there would scarcely be a Republican organization in Louisians of in any other State in the South. Continuing the speaker stated that the agreement as the division of delegates was on the basis of eight Grant men and eight Custom-Homen. Dumont himself had stated the he intended to force a boit. The State of Louisian was solid for Grant, and my candidate outside of him has to-day as a corporal's guard of followers. In order to give peace to the party the speaker had agreed to a division of the vote and to a surrender of the people's rights. Gov. Aramoth, the speaker felil.]

himself as a friend of Mr. Blaine. Here
the gavel fell.]

GOV. WARMOTH

followed on the other side. His speech
chiefly a combination of the facts a
forth in the opening address by Jude
Ludeling, and maintained that is
bolt was made merely because the
tion headed by Pinchback
others couldn't get what they
They ran the risk of being ouveted,
they concluded to bolt. The apportion
he declared, was fair and honest. The
ferror took occasion to make a savage
inpon Pinchback, Beattle, Demas, and other
for their action at the Convention.
Mr. Hagans, of West Virginia, moved the
the regular delegation, as follows, be
clared entitled to seats:

Delegates—H. C. Warmoth, Jame L.
J. T. Ludeling, A. J. Dumont, W. P. Lellow,
Don A. Pardee, Richard Simms, A.
ger, Samuel Wakefield, A. H. Leonard
lam Harper, Jame S. Matthews, W. B.

BRING ABOUT F regular del mittee to be ac Louisiana James Lewis, W. P. Kellos Simms, A. S. I. H. Leonard, W. thews, W. S. I. Burch, Jack W. PENNS

Mr. Tracy then

Pennsylvania (A tand), H. S. M Kinney, contest argument was su IN THE TWO

The next contest
Third District of W
"district" question
State Convention ha it appeared, and th Conventions. Mess (the sitting mamb credentials, and Ressler were the co-being understood to Sherman men. Bo some length, and the CLO THIRTE The contest in t

telet was next taked to the admission of the District Conven Mayor Beardsley Mayor Beardsley peared for the peare

the following:

Rashed, That the
Committee upon the
contest from the III
the right of district
intended as manyw
of the Illinois State
Mr. Haymond, o
matter was one v
had no business to
mitted the conte
therefore talled to
to lay upon the
to lay upon the
THE U
yas then faken up

was then taken up Lake City, on bein gatton of which is gatton of which is written statement witten statement of being a statement of the cared the right is an effect of the pennsylvania down that these elected by ventions. It was alting members. outestants. Abra faria, delegate Inoma: Whitson The Committee his morning at the

Alternates—George S. R. Gripps, Pierre Landry, Georg Robert O. Hebert, Charles Gorges A. Raford Blount, Morris Ma la Noah Neely, B. H. Lar

oase having closed, Mr. Tracy moved and so as to divide the delegation and the names of eight for Grant, seven rman, and one for Blaine. Objected theorem. rindrawn.
Tracy then proposed that the regular
Tracy then proposed that the regular
Tracy then proposed that the regular
Tracy than the proposed that the regular
Tracy could not determine as to who
Tracy could not determine as to who
The right, as the evidence was so conHe would you to admit both or

discrations.
Flannagan said that he knew someof the politics of Louislana, and should
as he believed would be conscientiously
and without regard to candidates. He
mat both the delegations had the loaves

ht and without rerard to candidates. He
date both the delegations had the loaves
fashes at heart, and it would be impossiteffect a compromise. He proposed to
a for the recognition of the regular dele-The of Florida, would say that, unless committee deal with this question very sty, they would not have a Republican representation of the sandow of a Republican representation of the sandow of a Republican stand as in the past, so in the future, will rive four votes for the Republican file should support the amendment has de delegation.

If Cesna moved that Gov. Kellogg be instited to a full vote, and the entire deletion with a half-vote each.

If Bateman believed that the Committee
moud ascertain the right party, and then
parts such party. The speaker then reeved the evidence, and from it deduced the
metusion that the regular delegation was
e one that should be recognized.

If Cesna said that his amendment, which
d been declared out of order, was intendto compromise the matter and bring about
of feeling.

had been injected into these discussions.

All amandments having been withdrawn or defeated, the question occurred upon the motion to adopt the resolution admitting the regular delegation headed by Warmoth, and the resolution admitting that delegation was almost unanimously adopted.

The delegation recommended by the Committee to be admitted is as follows:

Louisians Delegates—H. C. Warmoth, James Lewis, J. T. Ludeling, A. J. Dumont, W. P. Kellogg, Don. A. Pardee, Richard Simms, A. S. Badger, Samuel Wakefield, A. H. Leonard, William Harper, James S. Matchews, W. S. McMilten, David Young, J. H. Burch, Jack Wharton.

case, and he just as they h and pro-

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PENNSYLVANIA.

on motion of Mr. A. A. Stront, of Maine, was decided to report in favor of allowing a sitting delegates and their alternates to tain their seats in the Convention.

test at their own request.

ess, of Philadelphia, appeared for lard Campion, who was elected as Mr. Kness, of Philadelphia, appeared for Richard Campion, who was elected as ternate for Wm. Elliot, of the First District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Elliot was absent, and Mr. Campion requested his seat in the Convention, being the alternate.

After hearing arguments pro and con it was decided that William Elliot remain as delegate and William J. Pollock as alternate.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The next contest taken up was that of the Third District of West Virginia, in which the Third District of West Virginia, in which the "district" question was uppermost. The State Convention had been held at Wheeling, it appeared, and there had been two District Conventions. Messrs. Martin and Ramsdell (the sitting members) had the necessary eredentials, and Col. Davis and Capt. Ressler were the contestants, the first named being understood to be Blaine and the latter Sherman men. Both sides were heard at some length, and the contest was finally decided in favor of the sitting delegates.

CLOSING UP.

which it was set forth that a Mr. Alnsworth, of Mason, had been seduced, made drunk, and used, etc., which had resulted in all the trouble, made a vigorous talk. He consended that the case was similar to those which had been disposed of, and was joined by one of the contestants, who defended Mr. Ainsworth's character and conduct, and said that he had sone home, leaving a Mr. Ruggles to represent him as alternate, because satisfied that his views did not represent those of the people of Mason County, who were in favor of Mr. Blaine

Mr. Rarries appeared, and said that he had represented his county in the State Convention in the absence of Mr. Ainsworth, and that the district delegates had been elected by a close but distinct vote.

Some further parleying followed, and maily the Committee decided to give the cuntestants their seats, who are Messrs. Blinn and Law, both of whom are Blaine men.

Mr. Hissinbotham, of Indiana, introduced

the following:

Rached That the decision arrived at by this committee upon the questions presented by the constant upon the questions presented by the constant upon the lilinois districts is based upon the right of district representation, and is not intended as in my wise impurging the good faith of the lilinois State Convention.

Mr. Haymond, of California, said that the matter was one with which the Convention and no business to interfere. They had admitted the contesting delegates, and he therefore called for the roll upon the motion to lay upon the table. The roll was called and the motion prevailed.

THE UTAH CONTEST

We then taken up. Judge Bennett, of Salt

THE UTAH CONTEST
The taken up. Judge Bennett, of Salt take city, on behalf of the contesting delegation, of which he is a member, read a long witten statement of the case. The matter was accused at some length, and a motion had that the sitting members de declared that the sitting members declared a parallel case from one of a Pennsylvania districts, where it was and down that the legal delegates were thus elected by the people in regular contentions. It was finally decided to seat the life of the sitting members.

ing members.

The Committee then considered the interest in the Ninth District (Landiar County), and after listensia to argument a motion that the interest in the Ninth District (Landiar County), and after listensia to argument a motion that the interest in the Ninth District (Landiar County), and after listensia to argument a motion that the interest in the Ninth County (Ninth County), and after listensia delegates, and C. S. Kaufman and thomas Whitson, alternates, be admitted, he committee then adjourned until 10:30 his motning at the Exposition Building.

GOSSIP.

SENATOR LOGAN. maing force of the test vote in the not the best, by any manner of means. In fact, he was never more waspish, and he took little pains to conceal it. What it was afterwards may be judged from a little incident which took place in the Palmer House last evening, and the particulars of which were in everybody's mouth shortly after the occurrence. Some of the language employed by the "gentleman from Jackson" hardly comported with the supposed dignity of a United States Senator from Illinois.

A gentleman from New York, who came on to Chicago with the delegation from that State, was standing on the lower step of the marble stairway leading up to the parlor floor of the Palmer shortly after 9 o'clock, talking with a couple of friends, when the "gentleman from Jackson" hove in sight. He was coming downstairs and met Lieut. Gov. Woodford, of New York, near the landing. They shook hands, and Logan remarked to Woodford:

"I'LL BET YOU WE'VE GOT 'EM."

hands, and Logan remarked to Woodford:

"I'LL BET YOU WE'VE GOT 'EM."

"Bet small, General," said the New-Yorker, in a pleasant, good-natured way.

Logan turned on him in his savage way, and, having eyed him from head to foot, said, "We've got 'em; and I'll bet you \$1,000 that Grant is nominated."

"I never bet, on principle," said the New-Yorker, in what was intended to be a mollifying tone. It so happened that during this conversa-tion Mr. William J. Youngs, an alternate from the First District of New York, came up, and, hearing this little piece of brag, sailed in.

"Gen. Logan," said he,

"I'LL TAKE YOUR BET, and if you step up to my room I'll put up the money."

"No, sir," replied Logan, "I'll not go upstairs. Put up your money here."

"I haven't it with me, but I'll go up and get it. Will you wait here?"

"No, I won't wait. If you want to see me, you'll find me in Parlor Q."

"All right," said Mr. Youngs, who hurried upstairs, got the mouey, and returned with it to Parlor Q.—John C. New's room, and a sort of headquarters for the advocates of the watcher at Galena and Dubuque. Logan, Filley, Fred Grant, and several others were in the private room off the main apartment, and Mr. Youngs and the firstmentioned gentleman from New York knocked at the door. Logan was called out, and Youngs said he had come to cover that bet which he had offered on the stairway.

"What was that?" said Logan, to gain time.

"You offered on the stairway to bet \$1,000 and if you step up to my room I'll put up the

"What was that?" said Logan, to gain time.

"You offered on the stairway to bet \$1,000 that Grant would be nominated."

"I made no bet."

"I am ready to take your bet, sir," said Mr. Youngs, quietly but determinedly.

"What bet?" asked Logan.

"You offered on the stairway to bet \$1,000 that Grant would be nominated."

"I made no such offer. I offered to bet \$1,000 that we had 'em, and I'll bet you \$1,000 that we've got 'em, and that no anti-Grant man will be nominated."

"No," said Youngs. "I understood you to say that Grant would be nominated.

THAT WAS YOUR PROPOSITION."

"I didn't mean any such thing," said Logan.

"I certainly understood you to mean that."

"I didn't mean any such thing," said logan.

"I certainly understood you to mean that," replied Youngs, still very cool and very gentlemanly.

"You know a ______ sight better," said Logan, fast losing all control of himself, "and if you repeat that I'll slap your chops."

"I don't want to get into any personal difficulty," said Mr. Youngs. "I came here at your invitation to make a bet with you."

"General," said New-Yorker No. 1, "use milder language, please."

"You, sir, this is my room," said Logan.

Logan.
"You shouldn't use such language as this,
General, any way," said the New-Yorker.
"Who the hell are you any way?" asked
Fred Grant, in his pleasant way.

'IF THERE'S GOING TO BE A FRACAS HERE." he added, with true soldier-like instinct, "I'm in it,"
Chauncey L. Filley, the Missouri Grant-herder, spoke up and said: "General, here's a telegram you are interested in from Cleve-land."

a telegram you are interested in from Cleveland."

Even that didn't serve to keep the peace.

"You're a party of — New York gamblers," said the Illinois bully, "come here to browbeat and ride rough-shod over decent people in Illinois."

"We are not gamblers," said the New-Yorker. "I am a quiet, peaceable citizen."

"Well, who the hell are you, anyhow?" asked Freddie, ruffing up his feathers.

"I am a gentleman," said the New Yorker, "here with the delegation, and I live at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. I never made a bet in my life, and I am opposed to betting on principle."

"——you," said Logan, more wrathy than before, "I didn't invite you into my room. You made a proposition to bet \$1,000 that Blaine would be nominated. Now, ——you,

"LL BET YOU \$1,000 that Blaine won't be nominated, another

I'LL BET YOU \$1,000
that Blaine won't be nominated, another \$1,000 that no anti-Grant man will be nominated, and another \$1,000 that you can't name the man who will be nominated."

A Chicago man—a Mr. Beebe—had come up by this time, and, having heard the conversation on the stairway, said:

"Gen. Logan, I heard you make the offer to bet \$1,000 that 'we've got 'em, and Grant will be nominated."

"Who are you, sir?" roared Logan, shaking his fist in Mr. Beebe's face. "

you, sir,

you, sir, I'LL SMASH YOU IN THE FACE."

CLOSING UP.

THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS.

The contest in the Thirteenth Illinois District was next taken up, the question being as to the admission of the delegates elected by the Bistrict Convention.

Mayor Beardsley, of Rock Island, appeared for the contestants, and in behalf of all the contesting districts, and, after the reading of a protest against the ciaims of the contestants, in which it was set forth that a Mr. Ainsworth, of Mason, had been seduced, made drunk, and used, etc., which had resulted in all the trouble, made a vigorous talk. He contended that the case was similar to those which had been disposed of, and was joined by one of the contender.

TLL SMASH YOU IN THE FACE."

For some reason or other he falled to "smash" him. Then, turning to Youngs, he said:

"I am willing to make the bet I offered."

"Very well, sir," said Youngs, "that was that Grant would be nominated, and nothing else."

"I am not here, sir," said Youngs, a much smaller man, and a gentleman, "to use any discourteons language, nor any language which doesn't become a gentleman. I am here for the purpose of taking up the bet you offered on the stairway. I have my money ready, and the only thing in question now is whether you will put up the money or back out of the bet."

"I made no such offer," said Logan, sullenly, was smaller to those which had been disposed of, and was joined by one of the con-

"I made no such bet," said Logan, sullenly.

"Yery well," said Youngs. "If you back down, that settles it."

All this occurred in much less time than it takes to tell it. Filley and one or two others had been endeavoring to prevent this exhibition of profanity and spleen, and at this point succeeded in hauling off the exhibitor, still very hot, very mad, and very much down in the dumps.

THE COLORED DELEGATES.

A RECEPTION GIVEN THEM.

In accordance with a published call, the colored people of the city extended last night at Farwell Hall a cordial reception to the visiting colored delegates and others. There were about 500 present. Owing to the late session of the Convention the meeting was not called to order until about 10 o'clock. For the same reason the majority of the distinguished colored men, who were expected to be present and speak, were unable to attend. The meeting was called to order by Mr. T. F. Dyson, who introduced Alexander Clark, of Muscatine, Ia.

Mr. Clark stated that he was a Republican from choice, from gratitude, and from principle. He referred to the Convention in session at the Exposition Building, and said that the spirits of the Nation's best sons, who died on the field of battle to liberate the colored man, were eagerly looking for the result of the morrow's session. He said that he could not allow himself to mention any candidates, but immediately thereafter delivered an eulogium on Grant. For this he

APOLOGIZED AFTERWARDS

by saying that he was not going to say much about Grant. This remark was greeted with loud applause. He then characterized Blaine as "a bold and defant leader," which was greeted with a long roll of applause and still louder shouts of "Blaine! Blaine!" He claimed for himself the distinction of being the only person who ever refused an office.

William E. Perkins, of Maryland, was the next speaker, and called attention to the fact that, in this third Convention held in Chicago, the colored man was recognized whereas they had no voice in the Convention which twenty years ago nominated the martyred savior of the colored race. He closed his speech with the statement that "the colored man should consider the importance of the crisis, for while the white man can live under any President, the election of a Democrat is death to the suffrage of the colored man."

A WORD FOR THE WOMEN. THE COLORED DELEGATES.

man."

A WORD FOR THE WOMEN.

Ex-Lieut-Gov. Gleaves, of South Carolina, thought that there should be no slavery in this country, and women to-day were in a state of slavery. Leaving that topic, he said

said that during the first term of Grant were no rife-clubs and no outrages. Do his second term the cowardly Ku-Klus and wives from his second term the cowardly Ku-Klux, at night, with masked faces, dragged husbands and wives from their homes. Some were whipped to death, some were hung, and some were shot. All this happened during the second term of Grant. This Ku-Klux organization continued up to 1873 before arrests were made. If the race of those present had not been outraged and murdered under the Administration of Gen. Grant, no race under Heaven ever were. No black man could question these facts. The speaker said that he had lived in South Carolina himself. These things did cocur, these things did transpire, under the second Administration of Gen. Grant. Of the 260 Ku-Klux who were convicted and sentenced to Albany Penitentiary, every one was pardoned out before R. B. Hayes took the oath of office. How much protection, asked the speaker, was afforded the colored people in the South during the second term of Gen. Grant? The speaker said that he was anti-Grant because if Grant could not afford protection to the South in 1873 he could not do it now. Northern and Southern Democratis are two different classes. He was opposed to Grant because, even if he should be elected, it would be lowering instead of elevating him.

The Chairman then introduced J. B. French, who recited "The Black Regiment" in good style.

Mr. R. A. Dawson made a speech advocating a solid colored vote on all questions. He also claimed a complimentary vote for Senator Bruce for Vice-President. In conclusion he hoped that the colored people would hold indignation meetings over the Whitaker case. He said it was an outrage such as had never before been put upon the colored race. He said it was an outrage such as had never before been put upon the colored race. He said it was an outrage such as had never before been put upon the colored race. He said it was an outrage such as had never before been put upon the colored race. He said it was an outrage of mouncing the outrage.

Owing to the lateness of the bour no action was taken on the subject, and after Senator Bruce, of Miss

LOGAN VS. ROOT.

LOGAN VS. ROOT.

THE LATER'S ACTION SUSTAINED.

Just before the Convention took its recess yesterday afternoon there was an unexpected call for a meeting of the National Committee. There was considerable interest manifested to ascertain what had happened that called for so sudden a gathering. It leaked out after the adjournment. It seems that John A. Logan, delegate-at-large from the Third Ward of Jackson County, had made a formal complaint against Mr. James P. Root, charging that gentleman with having grossly insulted and humiliated him in the matter of issuing to him and the remainder of the Illinois delegation "provisional tickets." The Jackson County statesman thought himself as good as Conkiling and "a biger man" than Root, and hence he did not propose to stand it. He made a starchamber matter of it, and the National Committee was called in to adjudicate. Don Cameron presided. The records of the last meeting of the National Committee were brought in. From these it appeared that the Committee of Nine, to whom were intrusted all the arrangements of the Convention, were instructed to issue season tickets to the delegates and the press. The High Joints who had previously ordered the printing did not explain that the delegate tickets were good for one day only, with coupon attached for three sessions of the Convention, if that many were held. On making the apportionment of tickets to each delegation as per the roll-call, the question came up in the Committee, what should be done with the contested and contesting delegates? After discussion, it was resolved to give them a provisional ticket good for one day only, to be renewed each day until their cases were determined by the Convention. This was agreed to on the suggestion of Mr. Root, who belleved it would not do to issue the season tickets to the contested delegations. He had not seen any of the delegate tickets, did not know how they were made up, and was totally ignorant of their form. He issued the provisional tickets to be routed in what Mr. Root said abo

sued the provisions.

Convention.

The High Joints concurred in what Mr. Root said about his ignorance of the form of the tickets, as they did not tell him either a the Monday evening meeting or at any other than the Monday evening meeting or at any other was the Monday evening meeting. time.

This explanation of Mr. Root's action was accepted as perfectly satisfactory, for he could have done nothing else in the premises, and the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing his action and thanking his action and thanking the feet the actions labors he had performed

him for the arduous labors he had performed in bringing the Convention details to such a grand state of perfection.

The Committee subsequently adopted the following:

Resolved, That the tickets dated June 4 be good for Saturday, should there be sessions of the Convention on that day, and the Sub-Committee is hereby directed to take the steps necessary to carry this into effect.

There being no further business the Committee adjourned.

Gen. Strong, Sergeant-at-Arms, was yesterday notified by Mr. James P. Root of the passage by the National Committee of the above resolution relative to Saturday's tickets, and it was suggested to him that when the coupons were exhausted he use punches, each punch standing in the place of a coupon. The practicability of printing the order in a circular form is also suggested.

EX-MINISTER TURNER.

HE DEFINES HIS POSITION.
To the Editor of The Chicage Tribuna.
CHICAGO, June 3.—In your article of this CHICAGO, June 3.—In your article of this morning, purporting to represent a somewhat persistent protest made Wednesday night by me at the rooms of the Missouri delegation, Palmer House, the following paragraph appears as having been applied by me to the delegation of that State: "I won't support a delegation made up of ex-convicts, Post-Office refuse, thieves and robbers, such as constitutes the Grant delegation from Missourt." Your desire not to traduce or unjustly villify some of the noblest Republicans in the United States, as well as some of the first gentlemen of that State and of the country, will, I am sure, permit me 'o say that that sentence misrepresents my expression.

What I did say was that there were ex-Penilemiary convicts on the delegation from St. Louis to the State Convention, which was held at Sedalia May 15, for the purpose of nominating the present Missouri delegation to Chicago. And I now take occasion to affirm the truth of that statement. I also said since the Grant men propose here at Chicago to compel the Blaine, Sherman, and Washburne men to submit to their coercion, I would withdraw my support from Grant, and work might and main to break the unit rule, and that I would give my support to John Sherman, whom I know is the first choice of many Republicans of Missouri and of the majority of representative and responsible negro gentlemen throughout the United States.

TICKETS.

TICKETS. AN INDIGNANT PROTEST ABOUT TICKETS.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, June 3.—I do not believe that OHICAGO, June 3.—I do not believe that another arrangement so despicably bad could be made for admission to the Republican National Convention.—so far as Republicans are concerned. Prominent Democrats from Illinois and Wisconsin seem to have no trouble in securing admission, while Republicans, whether prominent or not, find it impossion to obtain admission,—unless they are willing to purchase tickets at \$10 or \$15 per day.

It may be that the managers expect that the Democrats, and not the Republicans, are to elect the ticket which may be nominated, and that the Democrats will contribute funds and votes for that purpose.

It is difficult to imagine that any other construction can be placed upon their stupidity. Tickets of admission are hawked about for sale at \$10 and \$15 apiece for each day.

It is the imperative duty of the Convention to see that no member of the present National Committee is again placed upon that Committee.

THE HOTELS.

THE HOTELS. THE HOTELS.

THE GRANT MEN

Inst night were in the Valley of Despair.
They had showed their strength and it shown their weakness. They now know what they have to do and how much of a force they have to do it with Don Cameron had lost all heart last evening. He was among his followers in the Pennaylvania delegation, and found that some of them would dot go to Edmunds as a second choice, but preferred Blaine. Out of the Pennaylvania delegation, upon a general breaking up, Blaine is assured of forty-eight votes. In the New York delegation he has the assurance of thirty-two, with a probability of getting eight more. The Grant men worked desperately

but whether it will succeed or not remains to be seen.

The Maine Blaine Club paraded last night, headed by Nevans' Band. They carried a number of transparencies, among them: "Blaine, the soldiers' choice"; "All the Republican States are for Blaine"; "Blaine, our next President."

THEY HAD CONSIDERABLE OF A BOW at the New York headquarters last evening. In the delegation are a number of plugugiles who strike for Grant. They pitched onto an inoffensive Blaine man last night, and there came very nearly being a serious row. Ruscoe Conkling was among them, making little speeches and telling stories. The Grant fellows cheered, but the Blaine men outnumbered them.

The Louisiana contesting delegation were actively engaged in selling tickets to the Convention last evening for to-day. They plead poverty, but the imposition is too transparent.

The Palmer House was in a blaze of light

The Palmer House was in a blaze of light and Grant mottoes and flags last night, but there was a woful lack of enthusiasm. The rotunda crowd had diminished in its proportions. Their patriotism and love for Grant had gone.

tions. Their parriousing that gone.

The Philadelphia Union Republican Club, stopping at the Tremont House, are anxious to have it known that the Club is anti-Grant. It is composed of some of the best citizens of Philadelphia, and it is an influential and successful organization at home.

A BLAINE CAUCUS.

Philadelphia, and it is an inducatial and successful organization at home.

A very private meeting of the friends of Mr. Blaine was held at the Pacific during the evening. The most of those present were from Maine, including spectators as well as visitors. Beside these, however, were many of Mr. Blaine's friends from other States, and the greatest enthusham prevailed. The meeting was in the shape of a love-feast, and the greatest confidence was felt, its object being to discuss the probabilities of the changes after the first, or test, ballot. They generally conceded that traint would endeavor to throw his strength to Edmunds, but were of the opinion that he would not be able to deliver, and had assurances from several States of this nature. For instance, promises were received from Virginia and Tennessee by which at least twenty votes were expected to be gained after the first ballot, and from other States the assurances were equally hopeful, and, on the whole, they calculated upon Mr. Blaine's nomination upon the second or third ballot if the balloting was reached to-day.

NEW YORK SENTIMENT. INTEREST IN THE RESULT, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu New York, June 3.—The interest in the proceedings of the Chicago Convention was unusual to-day here. Until the announcement of the adjournment in the evening large crowds were constantly gathered in front of the newspaper bulletins. The victories for the opponents of the third term in the preliminary skirmishing gave much satisfaction. The general impression seemed to be that Gen. Grant's friends would from this point have to fight a losing battle. This evening large to fight a losing battle. This evening large crowds thronged the corridors, bar-room, and reading-room at the Fifth Avenue, eagerly watching for bulletins. There appeared only one subject of conversation, and there was apparently great unanimity of opinion, though by no means out of the fight, Grant's chances had become secondary. The Young Men's Republican Club met at Delmonico's to arrange for a meeting at Cooper Union to ratify the action

to change their opinion as to his availability as a candidate. The club will support with enthusiasm the nominee of the Convention.

The "TRIBUNE's" OPINION.

The Tribune says: "Those boys," as the managers of the anti-Grant forces have been called, seem to have handled matters very well. There was an idea prevalent some days ago that the marvalous ability and skill of the Grant managers would count for a great many votes in the preliminary organization, and that Mr. Blaine would find his cause in inefficient hands. An old and sagacious politician hearing this report remarked that he was satisfied "those boys" would do all that possibly coffid be done on the smit-Grant side, and the result has sustained his opinion. The Convention has not a single committee which the anti-Grant men do not control by nearly three to one, and the Chairman of the Convention, it is believed, can be trusted to see that no attempt to enforce the unit rule in any preliminary proceedings shall succeed. It was thought three days ago that Gen. Grant had no chance of nomination unless this rule could be maintained. His ablest and shrewdest friends are now looking about for a new candidate upon whom to concentrate their votes. The third termers have been beaten, and by the friends of Mr. Blaine. Whatever may be the outcome of the Convention in other respects, they are entitled to the grantude of Republicans for having secured to all proper representation of the party, a fair hearing, and an honest vote in Convention. According to the admission of Mr. Conkling in the caucus the other night, there will probably be less than 300 votes for Gen. Grant at the outset. Mr. Blaine may, perhaps, lead on the first ballot, and if not then he probably will soon afterward, but the question in which the people and the Republican masses followed them. The party has stood fast, and they have been most earnestly pressing the adoption of the unit rule have long since been considered. Republican masses followed them. The party has stood fast, and they have dr

"Rotation in office is an excellent system as far as Chiefs of Bureaus are concerned, but subattern officers should, as long as they ably and honestly discharge the duties required of them, be retained. This would be the most effective method of destroying the influence of the political machine, the dangerous workings of which threaten to bring disaster and rain to our free institutions. It is not the inclination, but the unrelenting laws of self-preservation, which induces these subattern officers, who should be servants of the people, to appear in the role of hirelings and serfs of leading wire-pullers, to whom they are indebted for their appointments. And these wire-pullers in return are compelled to play the same degrading role before their bosses, whose number, as a matter of course, is very limited. Such bosses in the Republican party are Conkling in New York, Cameron in Pennsylvania, Logan in Illinois, and the Bonanta Bosses' in Celorade and the Pacific States. Tilden seems to be the only real boss the Democratic party can boast of so far. A dual bossdom has been in existence for years in Republican Rode Island, represented by the Saulsburya and Bayards. Of course the greater number of our States are free from such nuisances; but, if they also should follow these bad examples of their sister States, it would soon be all over with our free institutions, which are the mainstay of our National existence. It is distressing, may disgusting, to behold how in some States political power even is transferred and handed over in fee simple from the father to the son like a piece of real property, without the party or the people daring to raise the least objections. If any such man should ever gain such power in all the States, then we may truly say: "Farewell," my country, farewell?" Whether the new 'ruler' or 'master' should wear benefit of the property without he party or the people daring to raise the least objections. If any such man should ever gain such power in all the States, then we may be a such power fro

secondary. The Young Men's Republican Club met at Delmonfro's to arrange for a meeting at Cooper Unian to ratify the action of the Chicago Convention. The prevailing sentiment of the members has hitherto leaned toward Grant, but there was no hesitation among them at the meeting in admitting that he appeared beaten. Some of the members said the unexpectedly strong and bitter opposition to a third term had caused them to change their opinion as to his availability as a candidate. The club will support with enthusiasm the nominee of the Convention.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" OPENION.

The Tribune says: "Those boys," as the managers of the anti-Grant forces have been called, seem to have handled matters very well. There was an idea prevalent some days ago that the marvalous ability and skill of the Grant managers would count for a great, many votes in the prefilmary organization, and that Mr. Blaine would find his scause in inefficient hearing this report remarked that he was satisfied "those boys" would do all that possibly could be done on the unit-Grant side, and the result has sustained his opinion. The vilch the and-Grant men do not comolley nearly three to one, and the Chariman of the Convention, it is believed, can be trusted to see that no attempt to enforce the unit rule in any preliminary prepared the content of the convention whose deliberations and the result has sustained his opinion. The vilch the and-Grant men do not comolley nearly three to one, and the Chariman of the Convention, it is believed, can be trusted to see that no attempt to enforce the unit rule in any preliminary prepared the content of the convention whose deliberations and the result has sustained his opinion. The convention, it is believed, can be trusted to see that no attempt to enforce the unit rule in any preliminary proceedings shall succeed. It was thought three days ago that Gen. Grant at their convention of the convention in other respects, they are entitled to the gratitude of Republicans for having secured to all partipute the conve says in a leader:
"Of what use is it to force the nomination
Converted theorem the Convention with the

of party, afair hearing, and an honest vote in Convention. According to the admission of Gen. Grant at the outset. Mr. Blaine may be perhaps, lead on the first ballot, and if not then he probably will soon afterward, but the question in which the people of the probably will soon afterward, but the question in which the people of the probably will soon afterward, but the question in which the people of the probably will soon afterward, but the question in which the people of the probably will soon afterward, but the question in which the people of the probably will soon afterward, but the question in which the people of the probably will soon afterward, but the question in which the people of the question of the uniter use laws long time the party in their me departure. Let them look at yesterday's vote and be undeceived. In not one State of the Union have the Bepublican masses followed three dirtied away from it. The party has cluing to its creed and wraditions, while they have been preaching a new belief. There is a wide separation to-day who could up Republican majorities and elect Republican Presidents. We hope and believe that the gentlemen in question will understand the situation and repair being might be the party which will be provided the property of the party which will be provided the p

THE CLEVELAND "ANZEIGER"

from all the contesting candidates for the Presidency a man who would be acceptable to all the different elements of the Republican party, if it were not for the fact that around one of these candidates a gang of unscrupulous men has gathered for the sole purpose of gratifying their ambition for power. These fellows know that their own interests are so closely interwoven and connected with those of their candidate that his defeat would signify and be followed by the loss of their own pressige as politicians and the entire destruction of their plans for the future. For this reason they fight with desperation for their candidate's success, and for this reason the Republican party is placed in such an extraordinary predicament. At present the opposition to the third term seems to have the advantage. It would be a crime against the party and the country if the best possible use is not made thereof and a calamity to the party prevented."

The St. Joseph (Mo). Volkablatt says:

"It is a nice coalition that is at present fighting at Chicago for the supremacy in the Republican party and for the privilege of nominating the Republican candidate for the Presidency. First there is Conkling, who openly sympathized with the plans of the Democrats to make Tilden President. Then there is Cameron, who was never anspected by anybody of having anything at heart, or anybody, see in view, excepting his own interests. Next comes Matt Carpenter, who defended Tilden's cause before the Electoral Commission, and last, but not least, John A. Logan, a furious hater of all Abolitionists; a man who has not purged himself of the supicion that he sympathized with the Rebellon at the outbreak of the War; a man who, only a short time ago, was identified with the most rabid Greenback policy. These four men are determined to-day to play the tune to which the Republican party shall dance. If the party obeys it will be its own funeral march."

CAPTIONS. IOW BOILD PROMINENT HEWSPAPERS DISPLAY-HEAD THEIR CONVENTION-DISPLAYERS. New York Broad (Ind.), DON COMES DOWN.

"Is That You, Mr. Majority?"

Unit-Rule Business Ready for Burial. No Chance for Grant on the First or Any Other Ballot.

Cincinnati Gasette (Anti-Grant Rep.). GRANT FALLING BEHLND. Don Keeps His Word and Plays No Sharp Tricks. The Real Toil and Trouble Will Begin To-Day. Stormy Time Browing Among the Great

Prant Considered by All the Factions as Besten.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Grant Res.).
THE WAY TO WIN. A Grand Fight for Grant at Chicago. The Stalwarts Treating Their Foes Tenderly.

Unity After the Nomination Aimed At.

The Biforts of the Opposition Expansive. A Reaction in Favor of the Union Hero. The Boom Certain to Sweep All Before It. Louisville Courier-Journal (Dam.).

Darkens the Path of Hiram Vlysses Cesar, And It Seems About the Size of Jim Blaine. The Convention Packed with the Blaine Bawi-

Chairman Hoar's Pretty Poppycock About the Party.

Sherman Expecting to Come In as the Dark, Successful Beast. A Newspaper Mob of Two Thousand Clamoring for Justice.

Pitting Ben Harrison to Bill Wheeler's Old Shoes.

Kentucky True to Hiram. NOTES.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union have issued an address to the Republican National Convention asking that body to turn the force of the party toward the abolition of the sale of liquor in this country, and expressing a hope that the delegates will choose a man for leader who shall be an example of virtue to the world.

At a late hour last night Senator Lorent

at a late hour last night Senator Logan called at the headquarters of the Vermont delegation. Gov. J. Gregory Smith, who heads the delegation, had gone to bed, but was called from his bed to assist in entertaining the Illinois ilon. The two distinguished gentlemen were in consultation for some time, but it was impossible to learn what brought Logan around at that unseemly hour except to consult about Edmunds.

A member of the lowa delegation vesterday

munds.

A member of the Iowa delegation yesterday received the following telegram from an old soldier residing at Des Moines. As a "straw," it indicates clearly the opposition of the Hawkeye boys to the third-term idea:

DES MOINES, June 2.—John & Russalls, Sherman House: If the mutterings of the people here are general over the cuustry, you will find it his three-card moate-game controlled by Cameron, Conting, and Logan succeeds in nominating Grant, the people on the fourteenth day of November will knock it higher than Bescher's Life of Christ. CATP. M. K. MoFadden." Gov. Gear, of Iowa, a stanch Grant man, was engaged yesterday sounding the delegation from his State, as to who they would support in the event that Blaine should fail to receive the nomination. He tactily acknowledged that Grant was practically out of the fight, and warned the delegates not to commit themselves in favor of any candidate. Many of Blaine's friends in the Iowa delegation are just as sanguine as ever that their favorit will be nominated, and look with anything but approval upon Gov. Gear's gratuitous advice. They believe thamselves competent to east their voice without his interference.

Last evening a couple of gentlemanly young fellows ventured into the headquariers of the New York delegation, where a discussion was going on about the merits of Logan's actions at the Springfield Con-

A brass band in the employ of the man boomers made a visitation of the delegation headquarters in the Grasselfic yesterday evening and serenaded occurants, a compliment which evokes

quarters at this house was absent engaged in missionary work, speakers were not readily found. At length, to satisfy the crowd, Mr. John S. Roller, of Youngstown, Omede a short spaceh.

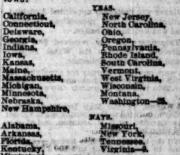
The Philadelphia Republican Club have evening called in a body upon the New York delegation at the Grand Pacific Hotel. They were accompanied by their famous band. The call was purely a friendly one, but in response to loud calls for speakers Mr. John Owen, of Philadelphia, addressed the crowd. He was careful out to commit himself as to who was the favorit in his section, but said Pennsylvania would roll up her accustomed majority for the nominee of the Convention, whoever he might be. The rooms of the delegation had by this time chair, and, after talking for the business and social ties rether the States of New Yo vania, proceeded to predict a silent man, who had never peace or in war. He said th Thomases could now read to bolt if their choice was not the choice of the people. The sentiment were not applauded with any markedegree of enthusiasm, but at the conclusion of his remarks, and out of respector the distinguished gentleman, some Blain man in the crowd generously proposed three cheers for Roscoe Conkling, to which the crowd as generously responded.

Mention was made yesterday of the fact that a colored man was offering tickets to the Convention for sale on the streets, and that he stated that if the intending purchase would call in the evening at Room 6 of the Paimer House, the headquarters

or sale were not a part of the Mississippi delegator

THE UNIT BULE.

The Committee on Rules and Order Business met yesterday morning at Gardner and proceeded to consider the port submitted by the Sub-Committee of S The only question which arose was on R, the one doing away with the unit voti This was adopted,—yess 25, nays 2,—as a lows.



Arkansas, Kotveky, College Virginia—A. Mississippi.

COUNTERPEIT TICKETS.

Considerable fuss was occasioned in Section Q of the gallery during the Inling session owing to the presence of a number of persons on duplicate tickets which had been issued by the Committee on Bunission. Several very ugly controversies arose between the contestants for the various seats for which the duplicates had been issued, and in several cases it needed the interference of the ushers to prevent personal collisiona. It subsequently transpired that counterfeit tickets had been issued and quite extensively sold yesterday, the forgers seeming to contine their attention to Section Q, although it is probable that still more of the counterfeit is excellent, except that the blue in the interval of the printers. "J. M. W. Jones & Co." is omitted. On the genuine the firm's name is printed in small letters at the bottom of the ticket proper, just above the counterfeits were put out it is impossible to any, but several brokers had them and sold counterfeits were put out it is impossible to any, but several brokers had them and sold counterfeits were put out it is impossible to any, but several brokers had them and sold counterfeits were put out it is impossible to any, but several brokers had them and sold counterfeits were but out it is impossible to any, but several brokers had them and sold counterfeits were be detected at the door.

Peter Kernel, who says he is 31 years of age and a hostler, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling to E. L. Foote, of No. 200 Ashland avenue a guest's ticket to the Convention, Section "Q". Kernell is being beld without bail by the police, as they wish to investigated his case. The ticket sold is plainly a forgery, and a very clever one. The tickets are of a peculiar glazed paper, upon which is a surface. The forgeries, if such they really are, are slightly different in the lettering only. The paper and scroll-work appear to be very similar at least to the genuine. Mr. Foote paid \$3 for his ticket, and EX-SECRETARY BOUTWELL ON BLAINE'S

CHANCES.

Dispatch to New York Heroid.

CHICAGO, June L.—Ex-Secretary Boutwell, of Massachusetts, says he has to-day given the situation his careful study, and believes the contest is actually narrowed down to Grant and Blaine. If it is manifest that Grant cannot be nominated on the third ballot, and Blaine holds his own, when Pennsylvania is called on that ballot Senator Cameron will give Blaine the entire vote of the Keystone State.

IN GENERAL

COLORADO.

COLORADO,
THE DEMOCRACY.

DENVER, Colo., June 3.—The Democra
State Convention met here to day. Called
order at 3 o'clock by then. H. B. Mor
Chairman of the State Central Commits
Judge G. M. Miller was chosen Tempor
Chairman. The Committees on Credenti
and Permanent Organization were appoint
and vere out about two hours, which it
was occupied by speech-making. G
Wiltz, of Louistana, addressed the Convention briefly.

The Committee on Permanent Organ
tion reported the Hon. Adair Wilson Ch
man, and H. E. Washburne Secret
which was agreed to, and the Conven
adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.
There are no combinations appar
While the Convention is a trifle noisy,
best of feeling prevails.

The barrel of new flour received from Ten-essee, and exhibited on the Call Board rester-ar, was sold for \$40 for the benefit of the condlings' Home. The flour will be put up

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tarbuyz Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 67; 10 a. m., 2; 12 a. m., 76; 8 p. m., 78; 8 p. m., 72; barometer, 8 a. m., 20,71; 8 p. m., 20,8

MEETING of the National Veteran Ass was held last evening in Seamen's Hall, No.
West Randolph street. No business of imtance was transacted, and the meeting adrned after listening to a few speeches.

Patter Harup. 25 years of age, employed as a freman on the propeller "City of Traverse," rhite under the influence of liquor yesterday all off the gang plank into the river, a little outh of Twelfth street bridge. The body was ecovered and was taken to the Morgue. A REGULAR session of the Trade and Labor ouncil was held iast evening at the hall, No. 54 fest Lake street. The session was a secret one, sing executive, but it was stated that nothing

AN entertainment will be given this evening t Pairbank Hall for the benefit of the Young adies Boarding Hall at the State University. For Lyman, Prof. A. A. Griffiths, Arthur P. Iarper, Misses Emms Hovey, Helen M. White. ydia Hastings, Emma C. Sickels, and others ill give readings, vocal and instrumental sections.

ANOTHER effort was made last evening to do a meeting of the Council, but a forum could not be secured. Such of a Aldermen as were present quarreled er circus-tickets, by way of inquirity as to why had been overlooked in the distribution of the perquisits, and, not being able to solve question, they adjourned to the canvas with it half-dollars in their hands.

JOHN DUDLEY, Il years of age, whose parent live at 71 Hickory avenue, yesterday was seized with the delirium tremens, and wen prowiing about Goose Island threatening to shoot every one he met with a formidable wolver. Dudley abused his family outrageously, and at their request Officer W. J. Decley started a pursuit of the young rascal. The chase lasted ntil the corner of Lessing street and Chicago venue was reached, when Dudley was overken, disarmed, and arrested.

Q. H. Sachs and Peter Hoff got so much "con-

taken, disarmed, and arrested.

O. H. Sachs and Peter Hoff got so much "convention" into their heads that they imagined themselves on the wild frontier, and forgot for the while the fact that they were riding in a buggy in a civilized part of the country. When Sachs saw a steer lying by the roadside near the corner of Green and Van Buren streets, he lassoed the beast in proper shape, but as he was regaining his seat in the buggy the steer gave an extra tug at the lasso, and threw his capturer violently to the ground. Mr. Sachs was taken to his home, No. 205 Feoria street, and a physician who attended him found that his arm was dislocated, and the small bone of the fore-arm broken.

The cigarmakers ordered the men in all the

earm broken.

He cigarmakers ordered the men in all the ps out on a general strike June I, and the owing shops have already agreed to pay the I price-list: H. B. Franklin, 28 men; Kallmen Alfenfeld, 100 men; J. Cohn & Co. 80 men; admeyer & Clausen; J. P. Scharler, 30 men; J. Tiesen: Spanish shop, 44 East Polk street, urndit, 20 men; Lecyer Bros.; N. Biand Brother; J. Berstein; J. L. Smith; 6 Gilmore; S. Raggio, 20 men; A. Woif, men; C. Riegel, R. B. Gardner, and many ers. The cigarmakers report encouraging rs from all parts of the city. They also claim f Goldsmith Bros. and the majority of the griarge shops will give in by to-morrow. above information comes from the headurters of the Union, No. 7 Clark street.

BARNUM'S CIECUS

above information and the union, No. 7 Clark steers of the Union, No. 7 Clark steers of the Union, No. 7 Clark steers of the Earnya's CIRCUS acaught the crowd this week. At every permance—and two are given each day—the mance—and two are given each day—the remainder of the remainder of the control to the remainder of the control to the remainder of the control to t nee—and two are growned, and the have been crowded, and the have been crowded, and the have been crowded, and the have been the remainder of the k will undoubtedly be very large, num is being handsomely reimbursed for outlay this season. The show is richer in riceities, horses, performers, and wild animals an it has ever been, and the accommodation at the public is as nearly perfect as it is possible in a traveling show.

ROYAL VISITORS.

ROYAL VISITORS.

His Royal Highness Prince Loopold, her Royal Bighness the Princess Louise, Maj. De Winton, and eight persons and seven servants of the toyal suite, will arrive at 8 o'clock this morning to the Grand Pacific Hotel. They leave for Milwaukee at noon, and will return to Chicago on bunday or Monday next.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE HON. JOHN H. OBERLY, of Cairo, called ergeant-at-Arms in the Repub on, and was wearing his badge.

THE Treasurer yesterday received \$925 from the Controller, \$4,203 from the Water Depart ent, and \$380 from the Collector. BIDS were opened yesterday for supplying the ity with 4,000,000 sewer-brick, and they ranged rom \$5.25 to \$9.50 per thousand. No award was

made.

F. C. MEYER, of the Map Department, was yesterday appointed to the position made vacant by the resignation of E. M. Johnson, and at once entered upon his duties.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to Joseph Medill, to creet a two-story dwelling, corner of Cass and Outario streets, to cost \$20,000; and one to Courad Seipp, to creet a three-story dwelling, corner of State and Goethe streets, to cost \$20,000.

A BUINED OFFICIAL. A BUINED OFFICIAL.

A BUINED OFFICIAL.

Inspector Dawson, of the Second Ward, was yesterday summarily discharged by Dr. De Wolf. The Doctor had been annoyed beyond description by his numerous creditors for some time, and, besides, his inefficiency had long been recognized. The immediate cause of his dismissal, however, was his conduct yesterday is leaving his duties without permission to attend the Convention, where his conduct is said to have been very obstreperous. The lotter of dismissal was read to him in the afternoon by Officer Merkl, and he surrendered his star at once. Aside from his neglect of duty, it is charged against him that be has devoted considerable time to anything else than his business for several days, and that his fondness for hats after the style worn by Sherman's friends from Cincinnati, which have been distributed at a piece, has resulted in his getting hold of a number of them without investing any money. Further than this, it is charged that he has been laboring to supply his associates in office with the hats of his fancy on the same terms, even to the officer who read him his discharge. It remains to be seen whether or not the flayor will sistain Dr. De Wolf in the position he has taken, but since Dawson's reputation is such as it is, it is believed he will.

UNITED STATES BUILDING.

Thems were received yesterday at the Sub-reasury \$5,000 in gold and \$5,000 in silver. The sbursements were \$5,000 gold and \$1,000 silver. Work on the elevator at the Adams-stree rance to the new Government Building was spleted yesterday, and the elevator is now ning regularly.

The offices of the Postmaster, Assistant Post-master, and the business office are now located in their permanent quarters, in rooms at the northeast corner of the new building. The old quarters have been turned over to the Superin-endent of Mails and the unmailable business livision.

LOCAL CRIME.

PAT O'HARA, 16 years of age, was caught yes-terday by Detective Leonard just after having picked the pocket of Mrs. Johnson, of No. 17 Curis street, of a purse containing \$8. H. Skene, of No. 285 West Jackson street,

H. Skenz, of No. 285 West Jackson street, while walking along Madison street near Green, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternson, noticed a young man snakeh a pocketbook from out of Mrs. Skene's dress-pocket. He pursued the fellow, but stopped to pick up the pocketbook which the thief threw as he ran, and consequently lost his man. The thief got about \$2 cash, and overlooked \$25 and some valuable papers. and overlooked \$25 and some valuable papers.

Charles Schubert is under arrest at the Armory for having robbed a painter named Eggleston, living at No. 355 State street, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court about three weeks ago. He was brutally used by the footpads, and was despoiled of a valuable watch and chain. Schubert was run in for vagrancy by Detectives Shea and Kipley, who knew him to be a "pal" of Wilder, who was doing highway work in all parts of the city, and also of Charles Siausky, alias "Jew Charlied," who was recently brought to grief together with his gang.

Charles Pombro was once again arrested

laying bare the skull, and leaving the scalp in two loose flaps on the head. He was attended by Dr. Crane, who put fifteen stitches in the wound. Though serious, the doctor thinks it will not result fatality. He, however, forbid Sheevey's removal to his home, and he still lies at the house of a friend named McMahon, at the corner of Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets. His two assailants were arrested by Bergt. Shepparl, and were locked up at the Deering Street Station.

Shepparil, and were locked up at the Deering Street Station.

Filed GHRCE, a laboring man living at No. 10 Kramer street, is lying in a precarious condition at his home, the result of a blow on the back with a large and heavy four-pronged pitchfork in the hands of Anton Ramsauer, living at No. 515½ Jefferson street. The houses adjoin each other and are separated by a small alley. When Ramsauer uses any quantity of water about his barn, such as for carriage washing purposes, it drains into Girck's yard, and greatly annoys him and the occupants of the house. Yesterday when Ramsauer wheeled his bugy out into the alley and commenced washing it Girck became quite angry, and said something to him about using hydrant water at such a time of the day when it was prohibited by ordinance, and also spoke about the water running into his yard. Hot words passed between them, and when Girck stooped down to throw up a little rampart of dirt so that the water would not run into his yard Ramsauer lost his temper, and, seizing his stable-fork, struck the stooping Girck as heavy blow with it ncross the back, which laid him out insensible. Ramsauer was arrested by Officers Carragher and Swikard, and was locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station upon a charge of assault to myrder. Girck was attended by Dr. Folbrecht, who says he is severely and doubtless fatally injured about the spine from concussion. At last accounts Girck was still alive.

SUBURBAN.

The commencement exercises of the Chicago Female College were held last evening in the Baptist Church, which was filled with the friends and relatives of the graduating class, many of them coming from the city to witness the exercises. The church was tastefully arranged with fragrant plants and flowers. The exercises consisted of a number of fine essays, vocal and instrumental soles, duets, and quartets. The young ladies efforts were well received by the audience, as the numerous gifts of baskets and boquets of flowers indicated.

THE ROYAL PARTY.

The Princess Louise and Prince Leo-pold En Route to Chicago-To Be Here To-Day. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

London, Ont., June 3.-Prince Leopold Princess Louise, and suites, passed through this city this afternoon by the Great Western Railway, en route for Chicago and Milwau

kee.

Departed Departs to The Chicago Tribuna.

Detreoff, Mich., June 3.—The Royal party, including Prince Leopold and the Princess Louise, arrived by special train on the Great Western at 8:50 to-hight, and left at 9 o'clock for Chicago, their coach being attached to the regular night express on the Michigan Central, which was held ten minutes for their accommodation. The Prince and Princess, with members of their suite, showed themselves on the platform, but were carefully guarded against intrusion. About 150 persons assembled at the depot, but there was no attempt at a formal reception. The party will go direct to Milwaukee, via Chicago, deferring any extended sojourn in the latter city until after Convention.

THE BREWERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—At the meeting of

the Brewers' Association to-day resolutions commending all honest efforts to check the evils of intemperance and deprecating the evils of intemperance and deprecating the introduction of a Commission of Inquiry into the alcohol traffic, which was regarded as an attempt to induce Congress to follow as far as may be in the wake of prohibitory legislation, were adopted.

The Committee on Contingencies submitted the following preamble and resolution, which, after a heated debate, was adopted:

Whensa A bill asking for a specific duty on

after a heated debate, was adopted:

WHEREAS, A bill asking for a specific duty on foreign malt of 25 cents on thirty-four pounds is now before Congress:

Resolved, That the United States Browers' Assoc ation hereby reiterate the resolutions passed at our Convention. held in Baltimore June 7, asking for the effectment of such a law.

The election of officers resulted in the reelection of those now holding office, with the exception of Robert Portner, of Alexandria, Va., elected President, Mr. Reuter declining a reflection. He was, however, elected member ex-officio of the Board of Trustees.

Chicago was named as the place of holding the next Convention. Time, second Wednesday in May.

CONFIRMED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WHITEWATER, Wis., June 3.—Bishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, came to Whitewater last night as a guest of the Rev. Father Fair-banks, and to-day administered the sacra-ment to about 210 persons.

"The Philadelphia Fling."

New York Correspondence Chacimant Enquirer.

A new style of round danoting is introduced for every summer, and the one for 1800 is now being taught by the masters. I am learning it of an expert, who has what he calls an academy waitz time and stop for a basis, but with cortain characteristics that make it remarkable. Last year the innovation was a sliding step that was sore trial to short legs, and very difficult to do gracefully. It was a modification of the muchabused "Boston dip," which in turn was a departure from the steady-circling waltz previously in voque. Thus danoers have been steadily abandoning the quiet ways of former years, and now we have what must in reason be accepted as the culmination. Propriety can not further go in the direction of the ballet. It has no distinctive name that I have heard, but might appropriately be called the Philadelphia fling, because, as I am told, it originated in Philadelphia, and it has the Highland fling's space-covering quality. It is danced by main any consideration. Many to draw in a second, but that is owing to their own natural case of movement. I have broken three corset steels in two evenings' practice, but am getting on. It is perfection, the Philadelphia ling any objective to the movements of her garden. He enciptices her firmly with his right arm, not around her waist, but just below her shoulders. With his left hand he classy her right, and holds it on his left hip. This brings her exceedingly close to him; and she is kept snugly in that position, not only because he likes it, but because if he does not have a strong hold of her he cannot take her safely through the dance. She literally sticks her nose it is going to be smooth, and he classy her right, and holds it on his left hip. This brings her exceedingly close to him; and she is kept snugly in that position, not only because he likes it, but because if he does not have a strong hold of her he cannot take her safely through the dance. She literally sticks her nose it is going to the dance of her cannot

SILVER FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, or elegantly cased for bridal presents. I man & Co., 127 State street.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Immediate-Transportation Bill by the Senate.

Some Important Amendments Relating to the Ports of Entry.

The House Does Not Concur in the Senate's Star-Route Amendments.

Evarts' Canadian Fisheries Bill Agreed to by the House Foreign Committee.

> THE I.-T. BILL. ITS PASSAGE BY THE SENATE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The Senate finally passed the Immediate-Transportation bill, after having added to it the names of a great number of places, most of them small nland towns, which are to be entitled to the privileges of the act. It seemed at first probable that the eagerness of Senators to be near their constituents would defeat the bill, as to nake the act practicable in the form in which it was at one time would be necessary to increase the customs forces by several expenses of collecting the revenue. Sea-ports even which do not yield the Government a dollar annually were added to the list, and inland towns, where no merchandise would be likely to be imported in greate quanties than a basket of champagne or a box of cigars, were put on an equal rooting with the great commercial cities. McDonald, of Indiana, endeavored to have the bill extended so that it would be almost iniversal, comprising all ports of delivery, even where there were no means of collecting duties, and where there were

beyond a watchman of the Treasury. Mor rill, of Vermont, said the bill was merely a peddler's scheme. Finally the following proviso was added, which relieves the bill of the viso was added, which relieves the bill of the danger of defeat in the House: "The privileges of transportion herein conferred shall not extend to any places where there are not the necessary officers for the appraisement of merchandise and collection of duties." The effect of this amendment will of course be to make a considerable portion of the bill mere idle words, if the great majority of places designated in it do not have the custom machinery. Beck made an earnest fight for the bill, but the other members of the Finance Committee, except Senator Allison, were either indifferent or gave it a lukewarm support. It is the opinion of the friends of the bill that the amendments, if added, will not materially weaken it in the House, and that it will be approved.

STAR ROUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3 .- The feature of the day's proceedings in the House was the contest over the star-route appropriation. The Senate had reinserted in the Post-Office Appropriation bill the provision for reletting the mail routes in the interest of the star-route contractors. There was a des-perate effort on the part of the contractors, through Congress and through their own lobby allies, to retain this provision in the oill. They were not successful. The House, by the close vote of 84 yeas to 80 nays, decided not to concur in the amendments of the Senate, and the star-route men, hoping to secure the few needed additional votes, moved a reconsideration, which was pending, when the House adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow to continue the contest. It had been announced that Mr. Blackburn would make

A SENSATIONAL SPEECH in opposition to the star-route people, stat-ing that it was manifest that money had been used in the interest of the star-route peo-ple, and would make some disclosures that would startle the country. The disclosures were not made, and it is intimated by Demo crats that the reason is not because the scandal did not exist, but because the Presiscandal did not exist, but because the Presidential campaign is too near, and that such a speech might injure Democratic prospects. However that may be, Blackburn's speech was a tame one, consisting of only a rehearsing of old straws. Pending the vote, the hobies were busy. Ex-Congressmen who had access to the floor, the strikers in the outer lobby, and even some officials of the House were rushing headlong to all quarters of the Capitol seeking the needed additional voters, while in the gallery the lobby agents were eagerly scanning the votes and taking a list of donbtful names for use to night. One of the members, who is carnestly opposed to the bill, said the personal solicitation on behalf of contractors had been unparalleled.

COMMITTEE WORK.

THE FISHERIES. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee had a long ses-sion this afternoon, at which the Evarts bill in regard to the Canadian fisheries que was adopted. There was a pretty full at-tendance, three members only being absent. There was but one dissenting voice, that of Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia. Mr. Wilson's antagonism to the bill, it is thought, will disappear by the time Mr. Cox is ready to make his report to the House, which will be on Tuesday next. There was a very general discussion of the merits of the propositions contained in the Evarts bill, and the whole question of the relations existing between the United States and Canada was very thoroughly considered. There was a general expression of opinion to the effect that the United States had been put in a humiliating position in the Fortune Bay affair, and that it had become necessary at last that something energetic must be done. INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee authorized Mr. Carlisle to-day to report the bill to abolish the one-year limitation on claims for internal revenue. ADJOURNMENT.

The passage of the final adjournment resolution by the Ways and Means Committee clearly indicates that the so-called revenue reformers do not intend to endeavor to secure any legislation this session, owing to the absence of committeemen. The revenue reformers would have controlled the Committee if they had desired to do so, but there was not even a record vote demanded in Committee on the adjournment resolution. The House having passed the last of the appropriation bills it is now possible that the Senate will be able to finish work in time to adjourn on that date, but it is not probable that the House will permit the political bills sent from the Senate to be passed.

NOTES AND NEWS.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The concession granted by the Nicaraguan Govern-ment for an interoceanic canal has, accord-ing to a dispatch to Admiral Ammen here, been confirmed by the Nicaraguan Congress. been confirmed by the Nicaraguan Congress. This concession was secured at the instance of American capitalists in Washington and New York, among whom are some of Gen, Grant's strong personal friends. It is supposed by capitalists in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and it is quite possible, that his friends design this as a last resort for Gen. Grant after his defeat at Chicago. One of the active managers in connection with the scheme says it would be necessary to first have a concession before there could be a company or a presidency to tender to any person. That concession has been received.

After the passage of the Immediate Trans-

portation bill the rest of the day in the Senate was occupied with set speeches on the tariff by Senators Eaton, McPherson, and others, for although the House has agreed to adjourn finally June 10, the Senate will not be able to enter upon the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill before Friday.

WASHINGTON. D. C., June 3.—The President has nominated Eugene Schuyler, now Consul-General at Rome, Consul-General and Diplematic Agent of the United States at Bucharest, and William N. Pethye, now Vice-Consul at Tientsien, Secretary of the Commission to China.

THE NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL Admiral Animen has a dispatch from Engineer Menocal, stating that the Nicaraguan Congress has confirmed the concession recently made by the President of that Republic to the American Company for the construction of the interoceanic ship canal across the Isthmus.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adopted a resolution to finally djourn June 10. Yeas, 106; nays, 68. THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—A resolution submitted by Mr. Butler Friday calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all papers, etc., of interest, in his Department relating to the claim of the United States against the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Gompany for 5 per cent tax on the scrip dividend of 80 per cent declared in 1869 on its stock capital, and that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue su pend all action thereon until instructed by Congress as to the manner of its settlement, was adopted.

The Senate bill to consummate the resolution of the Centennial Congress by ap-

propriating \$41,000 to erect a monument to Gen. Herkimer at the battle-field of Oris-kany, N. Y., was passed. Mr. Cockrell wished to record his objection to all approoriations of this kind. printions of this kind.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate the resolution adopted by the House providing for adjournment June 10. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. On motion of Mr. Beck, the House bill amending the transportation of dutiable

roods was taken up. On motion of various Senators, the follow-ing places were included in points of destination: Nashville, Knoxville, Omaha, Grand

ing places were included in points of destination: Nashville, Knoxville, Omaha, Grand Haven, Peoria, Quincy, LaCrosse, Keokuk, Alton, Cairo, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

The following amendment was adopted:

"That the privileges of transportation herein conferred shall not extend to any place at which there are not necessary officers for appraisement of merchandise and collection duties."

San Diego and Wilmington, Col., were added to the points of destination.

The bill was read a third time and passed. The Tariff Commission bill was then taken up, and, after a long debate, the pending question being are amendment offered by Kirkwood directing the Commission to include in their report the relation of tariff to the existing system of Internal Revenue laws, it was adopted.

Mr. Kirkwood's amendment to Garland's substitute, increasing the number of outsiders from three to five, was rejected.

The question recurring on Mr. Kirkwood's amendment including in the investigation the system of charges and fees at the principal ports for loading, and unloading, clearance, and pilotage of vessels engaged in foreign commerce, it was adopted.

Mr. Kirkwood then offered his amendment, including the Internal Revenue laws in the investigation, as an amendment to the Garland substitute of the original bill.

Mr. Kirkwood's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Beek moved to add a provision to the substitute authorizing the Commission to divide itself into subdivisions for the examination of particular subjects. Adopted.

The question recurring on Mr. Garland's substitute as amended, it was rejected,—yeas, 21; nays, 25,—as follows:

NAYS.

Mr. Coke moved to adjourn. Lost.
The question recurring on Mr. Eaton's bill
Mr. Brown moved to amend so that the Com-Mr. Brown moved to amend so that the Com-mission shall report in January, 1881, instead of December, 1881. He thought the people demanded a revision of the tariff, and that it should be done speedily. Adopted—yeas, 25; nays, 24.

The bill was read a third time and passed,

Anthony, Ferry, Groom, Bailey, Groom, Hampton, Bayard, Hill (Ga.), Biaine, Ingalia, Kernan, Burnside, Kirkwood, Butler, McMillan, Cameron (Wis.), McPherson, Dawes, Morgan, Eaton, NAYS. Beck, Call, Cookrell, Coke, Davis (Ill.), Harris, Johnston, Jonas, Jones (Fla.), McDonald,

logg's resolutions morrow. HOUSE.

Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the bill to provide for the speedy completion of a railroad and a telegraph line between the ports of the Lower Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, along or near the southwestern frontier of the United States, and to aid in the construction of the same. Printed and recommitted.

The joint resolution appropriating \$30,000 for a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington was agreed to unanimously.

George washington was and Means remously.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress at noon on the 10th instant.

The resolution was agreed to without debate—yeas, 106; nays, 68.

The General Deficiency bill was then taken

bate—yeas, 106; nays, 68.

The General Deficiency bill was then taken up.
Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, offered an amendment striking out a paragraph appropriating \$20,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide more secure vault room for coin and buillion. Rejected—yeas, 78; nays, 86.
Mr. Page offered an amendment appropriating \$7,000 to pay special Deputy Marshals in California at the September election. Rejected,—yeas, 78; nays, 92.—a party vote.
The next vote was taken on the amendment adopted in the Committee, providing that no part of the appropriation made for the payment of the Marshals shall be paid to any general or special Deputy Marshal for services rendered at elections. The action of the Committee was concurred in—yeas, 96; nays, 79.

The General Deficiency bill was passed, and Mr. Knott submitted the report of the Judiciary Committee upon charges against J. H. Acklan. The report exonerates Acklan from any guilty or fraudulent intention in presenting a report as from the Committee on Foreign Affairs while he was not a member of that Committee, and was agreed to without debate or division.

The House then considered the Senate amendments to the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

The House then considered the Senate amendments to the Post-Office Appropriation oill.

The Senate amendment increasing from \$850,000 to \$900,000 the appropriations for inland transportation by steamship routes was concurred in.

The Senate amendment increasing the appropriation for inland mail transportation to \$350,000 was non-concurred in.

The Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence in the Senate amendment striking out the proviso for the reletting of contracts on all star routes on which the pay for the expedition of the schedule shall exceed 50 per cent of the constract price before such expedition.

After debate, a motion made by Mr. Ewing to concur in the Senate amendment striking out the proviso was agreed to,—yeas, 84; mays, 80.

Before the announcement of the vote Mr. Brasz, who had voted in the negative changed his vote to the affirmative, so as to be able to move a reorrideration.

The yeas and nays were ordered on a motion to table the motion to reconsider, send-

Rejected—yeas, 71; nays, 82.

After the introduction of a petition for the passage of a bill granting lands in severally to the Indians, the House adjourned.

THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO & NOBTHWESTERN. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was held yesterday at the Company's headquarters in this city, corner Kinzie and Market streets. President Albert Keep occupied the chair, and Mr. M. L. Sykes acted as Secretary. There were 299,191 votes polled, representing \$29,910,100. The proxies were held by the following gentlemen: Albert Keep, 192,670 shares; M. L. Sykes, 34,743 shares; A. G. Dulman, 38,045 shares; W. L. Scott, 20,540 shares; R. P. Flower, 12,027

shares; A. G. Dulman, 33,045 shares; W. L. Scott, 20,540 shares; R. P. Flower, 12,037 shares; personal votes, 1,166.

The President stated that the annual report had not been completed, as the fiscal year of the Company expires May 31, and it takes at least a month to make the compilations. He could therefore only give the gross earnings, which were as follows for the year ending May 31, 1880: the year ending May 81, 1880:

. \$ 2,687,527.43 This is the largest amount ever earned by this Company, and of course the stockhold-ers felt highly pleased with the excellent showing.

The following gentlemen, whose terms as

The following gentlemen, whose terms as Directors had expired, were reelected tor the next three years: David Dows, Sidney Dillon, and John M. Burke, of New York; Marvin Hughitt, of Chicago. Mr. D. O. Mills, of New York, was elected Director for the term of three years in place of David Jones, whose time has expired.

The following gentlemen were elected the Executive Committee of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company: Albert Keep, W. L. Scott, A. G. Dulman, Chauncey M. Depew, Angustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, and D. O. Mills. Mr. Depew takes the place of Mr. Dow, and Mr. D. O. Mills that of Mr. Work.

The election resulted, as predicted in The Tribune, in a victory for the Vanderbilt interest, which, under the new state of things, will have almost as complete control of the Northwester as of the Michigan Central or Lake Shore. Mr. D. O. Mills, the new Director, is a strong Vanderbilt man, and the two new members of the Executive Committee are Vanderbilt interests, President Albert Keep, himself being a Director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

The following officers were elected: Albert Keep, President; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer; Marvin Hughitt, Second Vice-President, General Manager, and General Superintendent. The position of Second Vice-President is a new one, expressly created for the purpose of honoring Mr. Hughitt.

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent was declared on the preferred stock and a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent on the common stock.

Subsequently the annual meetings of the purpose of the purp

annual dividend of 8 per cent on the common stock.

Subsequently the annual meetings of the proprietary roads of the Chicago & Northwestern were held, withthe following result: Winona & St. Peter Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, James H. Howe, David Dows, A. G. Dulman, M. Hughitt, M. L. Sykes, Augustus Schell, W. L. Scott, J. B. Redfield. Albert Keep, President; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President and Treasurer; S. O. Howe, Secretary; J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary; Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and M. Hughitt, Executive Committee.

State Line & Union Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, James H. Howe, David Dows, A. G. Dulman, M. L. Sykes, M. Hughitt, William L. Scott, M. M. Kirkman, J. B. Redfield.

field.
President, Albert Keep; Vice-President,
M. L. Sykes; Secretary, J. B. Redfield;
Treasurer, M. M. Kirkman; Executive Committee, Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and M.
Hughitt.

mittee, Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and M. Hughitt.
St. Charles Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, M. Hughitt, M. M. Kirkman, J. B. Redfield.
Albert Keep, President; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer; J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary; M. M. Kirkman, Assistant Treasurer; Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and M. Hughitt, Executive Committee. mittee.

Eigin & State Line Railroad—Directors,
Albert Keen, James H. Howe, David Dows,

Albert Keep, James H. Howe, David Dows, A. G. Dulman, M. S. Sykes, William L. Scott, Marvin Hughitt, M. M. Kirkman, J. B. Redfield; President, Albert Keep; Vloe-President, M. L. Sykes; Secretary, J. B. Redfield; Treasurer, M. M. Kirkman; Executive Committee, Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and Marvin Hughitt.

Dakota Central Raliroad—Directors, Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, M. L. Sykes, Thomas Wilson, and M. M. Kirkman; President, Albert Keep; Vice-President, M. L. Sykes; Secretary, J. B. Redfield; Treasurer, M. M. Kirkman; Executive Committee, Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, and M. M. Kirkman.

Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, and M. M. Kirkman.
Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, James H. Howe, David Dows, Marvin Hughitt, A. G. Dullman, M. L. Sykes, William L. Scott, Augustus Schell, and J. R. Redfield; President, James H. Howe; Vice-President, Albert Keep; Secretary and Treasurer, M. L. Sykes; Assistant Secretary, J. B. Redfield; Executive Committee, J. H. Howe, Albert Keep, and M. L. Sykes.

mittee, J. H. Howe, Albert Keep, and M. L. Sykes.
Chicago & Dakota Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, M. L. Sykes, Thomas Wilson, and J. B. Redfield; President, Albert Keep; Vice-President, M. L. Sykes; Treasurer, M. M. Kirkman; Secretary, J. B. Redfield; Assistant Secretary, S. Sanborn; Executive Committee, Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield, Rochester & Northern Minnesota Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, M. Hughitt, J. B. Redfield, J. V. Daniels; President, Albert Keep; Vice-President, Marvin Hughitt; Secretary, J. B. Redfield; Treasurer, M. M. Kirkman; Executive Committee, Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield.
Minnesota Valley Railroad—Directors, Al-

mittee, Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield.

Minnesota Valley Railroad—Directors. Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, J. B. Redfield, W. F. Dickinson, and Thomas Wilson; President, Albert Keep; Vice-President, Marvin Hughitt; Secretary, J. B. Redfield; Treasurer, M. M. Kirkman; Executive Committee, Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield.

Menominee River Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, M. I. Sykes, Marvin Hughitt, J. B. Redfield, and M. M. Kirkman; President, Albert Keep, W. I. Sykes, Marvin Hughitt, Sykes; Secretary, J. B. Redfield; Treasurer, M. M. Kirkman; Executive Committee, Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield. Northwestern Union Railroad—President, Albert Keep; Vice-President and Treasurer, M. L. Sykes; Secretary, J. B. Redfield; Assistant Secretary, John S. George; Executive Committee, Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and Marvin Hughitt. No meeting of the stockholders of this road was held, and hence no new Board of Directors were elected.

MUST MAINTAIN THE RATES. Commissioner Albert Fink has just sent to the various railroad managers in this city the following circular regarding the maintenance of rates by the roads leading east from

of rates by the roads leading east from Peoria:

The resolution copied below was adopted at the last meeting of the Joint Executive Committee, all members present voting for it.

As some of the companies were not represented at the meeting, and other companies affected by this resolution are not members of the Committee, this circular is issued for their information.

The companies who were not represented at the meeting will please record their vote on one of the inclosed copies, and return it to this office.

"Whereas, It has been shown to this Joint well the lattal roads running east from Peoria have statular roads running east from Peoria have practiced fletitious billing, false manifesting of shough traffic, and other devices, with the intent and object of cutting through rates, and by reason of which through rates established by the Joint Executive Committee from Peoria save not been maintained; therefore, be it "Resolved, That the Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee give notice to the initial lines competing out of Peoria for east-bound through traffic that they will hereafter be required to strictly maintain the full through lariff rates in force from time to time from Peoria to eastern seaboard cities, and, upon evidence of any of the said roads falling to do so being presented to the Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee, he is hereby instructed to actify the connections of the delinquent road or roads, and, upon receipt of such notice, the said connections shall withdraw all joint through manifesting arrangements, and through bills of lading in connection with the same road or roads, and shall exact full tariff rates from the Points where the traffic is roccived, from the Peoria initial roads, by their connecting roads upon all traffic from through litting through rates and pro-rating with such road or roads, have given him such assurance of the maintenance of the agreed through rates, and of the lice.
"WHEREAS, It has been shown to this Joint
executive Committee that for some time past the

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribana. SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 3.—The Chicago Ilwaukee & St. Paul Company have grade at work on 150 miles of the Hastings & Da-kota Road from the foot of Big Stone Lake

kota Road from the foot of Big Stone Lake to Jim River. Surveyors are running a line beyond the Jim, and further contracts will be let. It is believed this line is intended for the Black Hills. The report is confirmed that the Northwestern will build a branch up Jim River from Huron. Track-layers are within ten miles of Huron on the Black Hills line, the Northeastern, and grading is being pushed fast towards the Missouri, near Pierre. Grading will be finished on the Omaha line of the St. Paul & Sloux City before July I. A force will then be put on the Norfolk line of the same Company.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Erie & Northshore Dispatch (fast freight) held at the Glisey House, New York, Wednesday, May 26, Mr. J. C. Guthrie was appointed General Manager of the line, and Mr. D. E. King General Accountant.

The official report of the proceedings of the meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the roads terminating at St. Louis, held in that city May 29, 1880, has just been published. The report contains noth-ing additional to what has already been re-ported in The Tribune.

ported in The Tribune.

There is no change regarding the fast train muddle. The Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroads have not received any definit orders from New York about putting on fast trains to run in competition with the fast train of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. It is certain, however, that these roads will commence running fast trains within a day or two. The trains, as already stated, will leave here at 5 p. m. and geach New York the following evening at 530 p. m.

5:30 p. m.

C. H. Wicker, General Freight Agent, Chicago & Northwestern; J. T. Sanford, Traffic Manager, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; and E. F. Ripley, General Freight Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, left for Omaha vesterday morning to settle some difficulties between the Union Pacific and the Iowa pool. Some misunderstandings regarding the business from the Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska will also come up for disroad in Nebraska will also come up for discussion.

cussion.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading East from this city held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of Mr. R. C. Meldrum, Western General Freight Agent of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, to take action in regard to putting in force the new classifications adopted at the late meeting of the High Joints. The Secretary of the Chicago east-bound pool was instructed to publish a circular announcing that the new classifications will go into effect at once.

Mr. George H. Nattleton, General Manager Mr. George H. Nettleton, General Manager of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad, has just issued the following cir-

cular:

Mr. T. F. Oakes having resigned as General Superintendent of this Company, the duties of that office, until further notice, will be assumed by the General Manager. Mr. L. W. Towne is bereby announced as Superintendent of this road and its branches, with office at Kansas City. He will have charge of the details of the operating department, and all communications relative to the same should be addressed to him.

The Sins of the Blackguard Euke of Brunswick Visited upon His Grand-

Brunswick Visited upon His Grandson.

Paris Correspondence New York World.

The origin of great houses is lost in obcurity, and the end of them equally, but it is always interesting when one can trace them either in their origin or in their decline. A case which has just been tried in the law courts in France helps us to do this in the case of one great European house, that of the Duke of Brunswick. It is not so much a decline as a rotting out. It ends in the hulks. It ends, it is true, only in the person of an illegitimate representative of the Royal Duke, but we must take what we find. The other day Ulric-Eugene Guelfé de Collin de Bar, Vicomie de Civry, appeared before a French jury on a charge of robbery and general swindling. He had been arrested in England on an extradition warrani, and before he went to England he had quietly relieved the landlady of the framished apartment which he occupied in Paris of a considerable quantity of her property. He had hired the apartment for a considerable sum in the fashionable quarter, and he no sconer obtained possession of it than he broke open the drawers containing the private effects of the proprieters.

possession of it than he broke open the drawers containing the private effects of the proprietress and made off with them. His confederates in this transaction were his own valet and steward and other "officers of his household." The poor landiady had no suspicious of her lodger, for he bore a noble French name and was of princely origin. His mother was the daughter of the Duke of Brunswick. His father was a French gentleman of extremely good descent. The poor lad was born into every species of elegant corruption, if that adjective can ever be applied to that noun. His grandfather lived the life that every one in Paris knows,—went about painted up to the eyebrows and wearing a curied perruque, while his morals were even more artificially nasty than his manner of dressing. He installed several temporary favorits in his household at short intervals of succession, and the mother of Ulric de Civry was one of them. She was brought up in a kind of splendid Bohemia. Her father to ki little notice of her, being entirely engrossed with his notice of himself, and he made very slender provision for her education and training. She therefore had but little of this description to transmit to her son. In worldly goods she was almost as badly off, for the old Duke kept a tight hold on his pursestrings. She obtained very little money from him, though he rolled in millions; yet at the time, though living in his nouse, she was always within sight of the greatest luxuries that money could purchase. Her lips, as it were, touched a river of liquid gold, but she was still athirst. She formed the most costly and extravagant tastes, and had nothing to gratify them with. Her son was in this respect a true child of his mother, and in others the true grandson of the illustrious Duke, so that he was thoroughly well equipped with bad qualities on both sides, and not a single vice was wanting for his each state of the state of the sum of the first had been and to the frem his each of the first had been and to the state of the first had been

Death of a Centenarian.

Dispatch to Oincinnati Gazette.

CORYDON, Ind., May 31.—Before the Capital of Indiana Territory was established at Corydon, and while the now populous County of Harrison — named in honor of the hero of Tippecance, Fort Meigs, and the Thames—was almost an unbroken wilderness. Elizabeth Bowman, then a young wife, took up her residence here with her husband. The Plankeshaws and Sawances had their hunting grounds in the county at that time, but these phoneers continued in peaceful possession of their frontier home until the confederation of all the Indians Legan to raid the settlements and alsughter the inhabitants. On two occasions, in the absence of her husband, Elizabeth Bowman and Polly Miller defended the Bowman cubin successfully against Indian attacks, on one of these occasions killing two of their assailants.

Elizabeth Bowman continued to reside in this county all the balance of her life. A few daya ago, at the residence of her life. A few daya ago, at the residence of her grandson, a man in middle life, she passed peacefully away, full of simple faith in the atonement made for her by the Savior in whom she believed. At the time of her death she was over 104 years old, being born in 1776.

Elizabeth Bowman was a remarkable womann. She was intimate in the family of Gen. Harrison and Gov. Posey, the first Oyvernor of indiana Territory. She knew Gov. Jennings well, she frequently visited the Couvention that and Death of a Centenarian

ng Mensusan's Peptonized Beoreparation of beef containing ious properties. It is not a make extracts of beef, but contains ulting from pulme lazard & Co., Propri

CAPERS PETERS On Thursday morning at the residence of Mr. S. S. Gardnor, No. 19 of the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Frank L. Caper and Mr. Peters, both of Chicago.

13" New York City papers please copy.

GLEASON-June & Mary Glea H. Gleason.
Funeral from her late residence. No. It West Campage and Sa. urday, June 5, at 11 o'clock a list. Stephen's Church, thesee by cars to Campage and Camp See Stephen's Church, thence by cars to Carry, cometery, and Malone (N. Y.) papers please copy.

RILEY—June 3. Cornelius Riley, at his resident of the control of the contr KEARSBY-In this city June 3, Richard P

Gloucestershire and Somerson papers please coys.

LUDWIG—At his residence, 159 Am William Ludwig, aced 2 years.

Funoral Friday at 1:30 p. m.

FW Vankagan papers please copy.

MCELSOY—lune 5, as his late residence (lark-si., John McElroy, ared 50 years.)

Notice of funoral hereafter.

GRIESMAN—June 3, of injuries received of May, John F. Griesman, in his 8th year, hard of May and the statement of the stateme

MEETING OF THE COOR COUNTY meratic Central Committee will be half to aimer House (headquarters of the Committee) are day evening, June 5, at 80 close. MR. A. J. BELL WILL LEAD THE GO temperance meeting at noon to day in



MADE FROM GRAPE C



PERSONAL

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLANTERS. Allcock's Porous Plastors.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENTINE Cheir high degree of perfection has ured after years of expe uarantee them the BEST exter

THE BEST PURGATIVE AND BLOOD PURPLE. BRANDRETH'S PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE

costiveness and Dyspepsis. Taken on an empty stoms

Sold by all Druggists. BEAL ESTATE Stop and Think

Of the manifecent bargains now offered in
lands for sale in Southern fillinois at from Man
scre. and which, when cleared and quilterate
to raise. Apply to

Land Commissioner I. C. E. E. Ca.

Room H. No. 78 Michigan-av. Clears.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

General Auctioneers, 84 and 85 Rand PAWNBROKER'S SALE. Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,

PISTOLS, OPERA GLASSES, AT OUR STORES, 84 & 86 Randolph-st., This (Friday) Merning, June 4, at 10 reset.

GOLDSMID'S entire stock of Forfestad Front Rare chance to buy GOOD at GRAAT LORIFICE RILISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Assistant By POMEROY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, HOLD REGULAR AUCTION SALES

FURNITURE & GENERAL HOUSEHULD BOOM Tuesday and Friday of Every West & Blegant Parlor and Chamber Ser, Sreening Wool Carpela, Crockery, Chromes, Leanus, etc., etc. CANDY.

The Time Dove

euse, the speaker as engagements" me evening. She dwe upon the self-ass whose acts of in meet the reward de in the end. She use their sisters in the oppressors, and de equally with that The speaker had voarties, yet any poput into its pla plank would work with ceas. If the Repu port the woman "Giory hallelujah port Grant if no Glory hallelular Glory hallelular port Grant If no hearers to go to th bued with the p

speech, but Miss down upon him, inter he broke on sounded in different Miss Anthony

of the rights of his fell, Mr. Reynold pired, and he was bravely fluttering After remarks.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

losing Day of the National Association's Convention.

The Time Devoted to Bewailing the Serfdom of Lovely Woman.

in Beautric Pennale Who Was Frequently Suppressed

The third day's meeting of the Women's Suffrace Convention was held in Farwell Hall restriction morning, Miss Anthony presides. The assemblage was again quite large and the interest unabated.

Miss Anthony read a letter, sympathizing with the suffrage movement, from Mr. Educated. Davis, of Philadelphia.

Miss Anthony then

licek a m. to

rentime of

year, hubers

from tel 110 10

estors.

OBSUINE. has been se-

d. Company estracts. We not remark.

DO PURITIER

E.E.

rered in wood from 8t to 8 per enlitwated, will thing you desire DAGGY. C. R. R. Co., Chicago, Hi.

E & CO.,

welry, SES, AL.,

at 10 e'clock.

GREAT BAC-

ERS

BENTS, CHOLD GOODS

Tweek of

SALE

LLS.

promed into the ordernback Party.

Le aid the Greenbackers had unded them
join their party, not because they were
sympathy with the efforts of the ladies,
trailer to gain their labor in their behalf traiter to gain their labor in their behalf, traiter to gain their labor in their behalf, suching of into a discussion of the woman sation, the speaker claimed that there is a married woman in the land who labors the Democratic circle who has any rights protection under the laws. All the ricection under the laws. All the rices they enjoy are kindly and necessly given them by the men, at none are vouchsafed by the rive of the land. The parties law for they profess sympathy with the count, not because they acknowledge their his and independence, but rather because where to use them in the battle in be-

preser dwelt upon the efforts of the womensuffrarists from the inception of the movement up to the present time. She had no
fulf in the utterances of sympathy which
fore no fruit, and, continuing, urged that the
Republican party had been against the womsuffrare movement. At this point a lady
in the audience denied that the Republican
party had opposed the movement.

Miss Anthony—"Who are you? You must
come on the platform if you desire to speak."

"My name is Crocker, and I deny your as-

will listen to you."
Crocker—"No, I decline to affiliate
a." [Great excitement.]
Authony—"Then we can't listen to
ad Miss Anthony thamped vigorously his table.

Miss Crocker—"You can't choke me off.
on are entitled to vote, as the act enfranhistor the colored man also enfranchises

ed.
Anderson read a letter 18 May, from her ter, dated Memphis, Tenn., expressing arty concurrence in the fight for equal act rights. Mrs. Auderson urged that omen should unite, and they would enbody, of Lodi, Ill., said they

decome here as a great sisterhood in behalf one of the most noble causes known to llisation. In behalf of it they should use it best endeavors, for certainly the uplifted women would better society in all of multications. In Gray, of Wisconsin, read a resolution and at a meeting of the women of Wiscon-ain support of the entranchisement ques-

Montett, of Illinois, said that she be-boared to a suffrage society which is com-posed of fifty members, and a large number of the women of the town heartly declare

Already 200 signatures have been obtained to a suffrage petition.

Miss Affee Mitchell knew to her cost that the worst enemies of women are women. Men stand together as one man and succeed, and women should do the same, and they did not deserve to succeed unless they helped one another and stood united in support of their cause.

not deserve to succeed unless they helped one another and stood united in support of their cause.

The Rev. Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin, temanded justice for woman. Referring sarcastically to the action of a gentleman who had been invited to address the Convencion and who had declined to come, urging laportant business engagements as an excuse, the speaker said that these "important agagements" meant attending a show last evening. She dwelt at considerable length upon the self-asserting attitude of man, whose acts of injustice would eventually meet the reward dealt out to the transgressor in the end. She urged woman to stand by their sisters in the great battle against the oppressors, and demand for women a chance qually with that of man before the law. The speaker had very little faith in political parties, yet any political party which should put into its platform a woman-suffrage plank would receive her support, and she would work with might and main for its success. If the Republican party should support the woman question, she would even support Grant if nominated. She urged her leavers to go to their homes thoroughly impued with the principles involved in this great movement.

CONCHISHELL REYNOLDS.

The appeared upon the scene waving an unbrella, from the point of which futtered a

CONCHSHELL REYNOLDS

then speared upon the scene waving an unbreila from the point of which fluttered a pocket-handkerchief. He declared that he was the bearer of a flag of truce to the Convention, and thereupon proceeded to accuse the Convention of sectarianism.

Mis Anthony Mow, Mr. Reynolds, you are cutof order.

Reynolds—I demand to be heard. I have been mannefully treated in this Convention.

"Order." "arder." resounded throughout the fill. Reynolds attempted to make his speech, but Miss Anthony figuratively sat down upon him, and he subsided. A moment later he broke out again, when hisses resounded in different portions of the hall.

Mis Anthony said that five minutes would be allowed Reynolds if he would come upon the platform.

Reynolds—I prefer to stand here on an acquality with the people." [Langhter.]

After the uproar had subsided Mrs. Harsert urged the firmschibe bearer of the flag of truce to speak from the platform, and star much busitancy he yielded, and marched trust the stage with the flag drough. The peaker then announced that he was, and had been for years, a friend of the movement. In the midst of a peroration in behalf of the rights of humanity in general the gavelell, Mr. Reynolds five minutes having expired, and he waltzed off the stage still kavely fluttering the flag of truce.

After remarks by a lady, whose name was be announced, the Convention adjourned.

APTERINOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 p. m., in. Harbert in the chair. The audience was he largest that had been present at any one the stage with the flag of truce.

After remarks by a lady, whose name was be announced, the Convention adjourned.

APTERINOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 p. m., in. Harbert in the chair. The audience was he largest that had been present at any one tession, the body of the hall being crowded and the galleries partly filled.

Miss Anthony read

CONVENTION ASSESSMENT, CHICAGO, JUNE 2, 2003.

Reventy-six delegrates from local, State, and sational Woman Suffrage organizations, representing every section of the United States, are to-day to ask you to piace the following link in your platform:

Remand. That we pledge ourselves to secure comman clamms in the exercise of their right to to the comman clamms in the exercise of their right to to the comman clamms in the exercise of their right to the comman clamms in the exercise of their right to the comman clamms in the exercise of their right to the comman clamms in the exercise of their right to the comman clamms in the exercise of their right to the comman clamms in the exercise of their right to the comman clamms in the exercise of the command clamms in the exercise of the command clamms are command to the command

ment of this fair Republic, various State Logis-latures have conceded partial suffrage to women. But the great duty romains of securing to woman her right to have her opinions counted at the ballot-box in the decision of all questions of public westers.

What will you do now? You cannot live on the noble words and deeds of those who inaugu-rated the Republican party. You should vie with those men in great achievments. Progress is the law of national life. You must have a new, vital issue to rotse once more the enthusiasm of the people. Our question of human rights answers this demand. The two great political parties are utilke divided upon finance, free-trade, labor-reform, and general questions of political economy.

trade, labor-reform, and general questions of political economy.

The essential point in which you differ from the Democratic party is National versus State supremact, and it is on this very issue we make supremact, and it is on this very issue we make our demand, and sak that our rights as United States citizens be secured by an amendment to the National Constitution.

To carry this measure is not only your duty, but your privilege. Your piedge to enfranchise ten mill lions of women citizens will rouse an enhusiasm which must country in the coming closely-contested election. But above expediency is right, and to do justice is ever the highest political wisdom.

On behalf of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

ciation, isabeth Cudy Stanton, President. san B. Anthony, Vice-President at Large, tilida Joslyn Gage, Chairman Excouti mittee Sarah Andrews Spencer, Corresponding Secre

Committee,
Sarah Andrews Spencer, Corresponding Secretary.

Elion H. Sheldon, Recording Secretary.

Jane H. Spoford, Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents—P. Holmes Drake, Alabama:
Helen Martin, Arkansas: Ellen Clarke Sargent,
California: Airda C. Avery, Colorado; Isabelis
Beecher Hooker, Connecticat; A. W. Howard,
Dakota; Mary A. Stuart, Delaware; Belva A.
Lookwood, District of Columbia; Hannah M.
Rogers, Florida; Martha L. Fort, Georgia; Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Hilmois; Mary E. Haggart, Indiana; Nanney R. Allen, Iowa; Jennie St.
John, Kausas; Sallie Clay Bennett, Kentucky;
Elizabeth L. Saxon, Louisiana; Lucy A. Snowe,
Maine; Nancy M. Baird, Maryland; Harriet H. Robinson, Massachusetts; Catharine A. F. Stobbins, Michigan; Sarah
Burger Stearus, Minnesott; Virginia L.
Minor, Missoud; Pany Colby, Nebraska; Hannah R. Clapp, Nevada; Mary Fowers Filley, New
Hannyshire; Cornella C. Hussey, New Jersey;
Lillie Devereux Blake, New York; Mary Bayard
Clark, North Carolina; Rosa L. Segur, Ohio;
Abigall Scott Dunniway, Oregon; Rachel G.
Foster, Pennsylvania; Mary F. Chauning, Rhode
Island; Martha Scofield, South Carolina; Elizabeth Avery Meriwether, Tenfessee; Martha
Goodwin Tunstall, Texas; Emmelline B. Weils,
Utah; Saruh M. Lynde, Vermont; Orra Langhorne, Vinginia; Aboit H. Stuart, Washington
Territory; Laura Ross Wolcott, Wiscousin.

Miss Anthony said that she was before the
Committee on Resolutions last evening and
had stated that she was there as the representative of one-half of the people of the
United States, who demand that the women
shall be enfranchised. The speaker then referred to woman's part in the War, her
heroism, sacrifice, and fidelity to the country
in those dark hours. She traced the rise and
progress of the suffrage movement, which
she proceeded to discuss the suffrage question.

At this point Miss Crocker, who had interrupted Miss Anthony in the morning, again

At this point Miss Crocker, who had interrupted Miss Anthony in the morning, again thrust herself as an insendiary brand into the deliberations, but she was sat down upon pretty effectually.

At the conclusion of Miss Anthony's remarks Miss Crocker again essayed to speak, but was cut short by the Chairman.

marks Miss Crocker again essayed to speak, but was cut short by the Chairman.

MRS. GAGE

was then introduced and spoke upon what she characterized as "Centralization of Power." The centralization which she believed the most dangerous to the liberties of the Nation was that which centralizes all power in the hands of the male and which enfranchises him, and at the same time denies woman the right to exercise that safe-grard of our libeties—the ballot. She believed, with Benjamin Butler, that the woman who had paid taxes was entitled to representation, and arged her to insist upon her prerogatives by an appeal to the United States authorities in enfranchise her. She was opposed to applying to the respective States for this right, because she believed that the inherent right to suff-government, which had enfranchised the negro and should enfranchise the women of this broad land.

Miss Lillie Devereaux Blake, of New York, said that the interests of women would not be honestly represented until women were sent into our Legislatures, and into the halls of Congress, and argued the point at considerable length.

Mrs. Merriwether, of Tennessee, claimed that both the Democratic and Espublican parties had no principles in common with civilization, else they would long since have recognized the rights of the women in America, whom she said were in a condition of

civilization, eise they would long since have recognized the rights of the women in America, whom she said were in a condition of servitude, since men were masters over them.

Miss Crocker again broke forth with something about

TAKING THE BLACK SISTER BY THE HAND.

thing about

TAKING THE BLACK SISTER BY THE HAND.

This was the beginning of a brief uproar, which subsided when a baid-headed man in the gallery cried out that no interruption should be allowed. Miss Crocker hurled back a reply, and then quiet reigned for a time.

Mrs. Merriwether then proceeded, urging that there existed a great chance for the Republican party to earn a crown of glory by enfranchising twenty millions of women who were demanding their rights.

Miss Crocker again interjected herself into the services, and sadly interfered with the proceedings.

Miss Anthony—Can't some one give that woman's dose of soothing-sirup? [Laughter.]
Miss Crocker rose and began to address the audience, when she was greeted with a storm of hisses, which had the effect of finally driving her from the hall.

The address as above was adopted, after which Mrs. Saxton, of New Orleans, begged the reporters not to exaggerate the scene which had been enacted, nor to hold the leaders of the Convention responsible for the action of a woman whom she believed it was charity to term a lunatic. [Great applause.]

Mrs. Ranenhill, of New Jersey, then recited Mrs. Browning's poem entitled "Mother and Poet."

"America" was then sung by the audience, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

What the Farmers Haise—The Increase in the Froducts of Cereals During the Last Fifteen Years.

A writer in the International Review says that in fiftien years the production of wheat and barley in the United States has trebled, eorn, cotton, and tobacco more than doubled, oats increased nearly 140,080,000 bushels, potatoes nearly doubled, and hay increased more than one-third. He gives the figures for the chief crops in 1805 the 1879, according to which the production of wheat has increased from 184,558,000 toushels in the former year to 448,756,000 in the latter; corn, from 794,250,000 to 1,544,856,000; oats from 25,556,000 toushels in the former year to 448,756,000 in the latter; corn, from 794,250,000 to 1,544,856,000; oats from 25,556,000 tous to 35,456,000; hay, from 23,558,000 tous to 35,456,000; hay, from 23,558,000 tous to 35,456,000; hay, from 23,558,000 tous to 35,456,000; and cotton from 2,229,000 bales to 5,026,000. The remarkable increase in the production of cereals has been largely owing to the settlement and development of the Western and Northwestern States. Within the present generation the centre of corn production has shifted from the South to the West, and of wheat production from the Middle States to the Far West. In 1869 50 per cent, and in 1856, 52 per cent, of the corn crop of the country was produced in the Southern States. In 1877, 850,000,000 bushels were grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebruska, while the production of all the rost of the Union amounted to 494,558,000 bushels. The increase of the tobacco crop has been chiefly in the South, where the production of all the rost of the Union amounted to 494,558,000 bushels. The increase of the tobacco crop has been chiefly in the South, where the production increased 187,000,000 in 1870 to nearly 500,000,000 in of I fa a second has been a few of Transport

Strength of the Russian Army.

Pail Mail (London) Gasette.

An interesting history of the development of the Russian army during the last quarter of a century has been lately published in St. Petersburg. On the 1st of January, 1853, the Russian army comprised 27,716 officers and 96,882 mea, including reserve, local, and auxiliary troops, besides 18,144 Cossacks. During the Crimeanwar the strength of the armed forces of the Empire was of course largely increased, and, according to official returns, included on the 1st of January, 1856, no fewer than 41,817 officers and 2.75,454 men. How many of these were, however, actually present with the color, or were available for service in the field cannot be even approximatively estimated. The active army numbered, it is stated, 24,654 officers and 1,170,184 men; the reserve troops, 7,878 officers and 372,165 men; the

detions would probably have to be mide to arrive at the actual strength of each of these several bodies. In 1863, for instance, when, according to the returns of the Minister of War, the Russian army numbered \$25,957 regular troops, it was calculated, after a careful examination of the atrength of the several units of the army, that the probable real strength of the regular troops did not exceed \$25,000 men. On the 56th of Noyamber, 1879, the Russian army comprised 25 Generals, 21,414 officers, and \$8,-25 men, while on the same date the reserves numbered \$25,000 men, with 105,846 men more on furlough; but whether anything like the above-mentioned number of mon are serving with the colors at the present mement is again very doubtful. It was, in fact, lately shown by a German military writer that the revenue annually devoted to military purposes in Russia would not, even if the army was administered in the most economical manner, suffice to maintain such stree forces.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE LAW COURTS.

ANXIOUS LEGATEES.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Benjamin and George W. Adams, executors under the will of Joanna Adams, deceased, against the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, the American Home Missionary Society, the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and the American Missionary Association, asking for a judicial construction of the will of the late Joanna Adams.

This will was executed in April, 1869, and probated in October, 1877, and bequeathed among other things \$2,000 to the Woman's Board of Missions for the Interior, \$1,000 to the American Home Missionary Society, \$1,000 to the Northwestern Freedman's Ald Society, \$1,000 to the American Truct Society, and \$1,000 to the Society for the Education of Young Men for the Christian Ministry in the New School Presbyterian Churches which have been contributing to the Woman's Board of Missions for the Interior withdrew therefrom, and organized a new society called the Woman's Presbyterian Churches have been united, and the New School churches which have been contributing to the Woman's Board of Missions for the Interior withdrew therefrom, and organized a new society called the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions for the Interior withdrew therefrom, and organized a new society called the Woman's Presbyterian Churches which it belongs. Since the will was made, also, the New School Churches have withdrawn from the American Home Missionary Society, and formed a society called the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the Education of Young Men for the Christian Ministry in the New School Presspeciation as the Society for the Education of Young Men for the Christian Ministry in the New School Presspecial to the Society for the Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Both Northwestern Preedman's Ald Associat

THE CHICAGO & ILLINOIS RIVER

THE CHICAGO & ILLINOIS RIVER
RAILROAD.

A final decree was entered yesterday by
Judge Harian in the case of J. B. Dumont
against the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad
Company. In December, 1878, an interlocutory decree was entered in which certain
claims for a large amount were found in
favor of the Union Rolling Mill Company.
This interlocutory decree was vesterfavor of the Union Rolling Mill Company. This interlocutory decree was yesterday made final, and a decree made awarding the Union Rolling Mill Company \$184,738.23, and giving it a lien on the litinote River Railroad Company. This amount is to be paid forthwith, with 6 per cent interest, and in default the Master is to sell that portion of the property extending from Joiles to the Mazon River. It was also decreed that the Rolling Mill Company should be entitled to receive \$29,763.9 from the linear River Railroad Company, the

should be entitled to receive \$23,70.33 from the Illinois River Railroad Company, the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, with 6 per cent interest since the date of the inter-locutory decree.

DIVORCES.

A bill was filed yesterday by Bridget Dillon against her husband, Thomas H. Dillon, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Barbara Motis filed a bill against Frark Motis, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond will be in chambers today.

Judge Blodgett has two set cases to be heard: 255, David E. Wilson v. The Royal Insurance Company, and 256, Same v. The German American Insurance Company.

Judge Harlan will not be in court today.

The State Courts have all adjourned to tomorrow.

morrow.

STATE COURTS.

William R. Palmyer filed a petition yesterday to be allowed to adopt Theoline Rankin, his step-daughter, a child 4 years old.

Jane Smith commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company and B. P. Hutchinson, claiming \$50,000 damages.

pass against the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company and B. P. Hutchinson, claiming \$50,000 damages.

"JORDAN'S." ARREST FOR DESERTION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—The cable dispatch stating that "Capt. Jordan," of the Canadian cricketers, playing at Leicester, England, had been arrested yesterday for deserting from the Second Horse Guards, eighteen years ago, created something of a sensation in Detroit, for it is well known here that Capt. Jordan is none other than the stalwart Tom Dale, the brilliant professional bowler of the Peninsular Cricket Club of this city. About five weeks ago Dale started across the water with a picked team of Canadian cricketers from Montreal, for a tour through Great Britain. After playing three games in Scotiand, the team passed on to Leicester, where Dale, who had been playing under the assumed name of Jordan, was arrested, and will of course be severely dealt with. Secretary Calvert and other members of the Pennsylvania Club; state that Dale's desertion from the British troops at London occurred eight, and not eighteen years ago, as incorrectly reported by cable. Arriving at New Orleans in 1872, Dale first located in St. Louis as a member of the Mounted Police. In 1874 5 he had the temerity to act as professional for the British Officers Cricket Team at Halifax. In 1876 he was located in Toledo, and in 1877 he accepted an Invitation to act as professional for the Peninsular Cricket Club, a position which he has held ever since. After removing to Detroit he imported a young wife from Toledo, and she and her two children are now living in the Keejer's house at the Peninsular Cricket grounds on Woodward avenue. Bale had a reputation on both sides of the Atlantic as a remarkably swift bowler. He played against Daft's learn here, and remewed old acquaintances with some of the members to whom the fact of his desertion was known. His return to England was nothing short of rank foolhardiness.

Flames Twenty Feet Thick—The Fire That is Bevastating the Fo

gree in the factor of the fact

THE ROYAL VISITORS.

THE ROYAL VISITORS.

Hayor Jacob Envites Them to Cincinnian and the control of th

reach the Falls until 4 o'clook, and went at once to her hotel.

In the evening the party visited Prospect Park, on the American side, to witness the working of the electric light, and, while there, made extensive purchases of souvenira, which they carried about in their hands and arms. The cataract was, of course, treatly enjoyed, and the Prince was quite as delighted with the magnificence of the scenery as was his sister Louise when she saw it for the first time, some eighteen months ago. The distinguished visitors will remain over tomorrow and Thursday, leaving on the evening of Thursday for the West. A few days will be spent at Milwaukee and Chicago, and the return made to Ottawa by the 12th inst. The party is a very quiet one, and is traveling purely for pleasure.

Danger ahead signaled by a cough is avertewith Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. office, and will be received until Bo'clock p. m.

Office, and will be received until Bo'clock p. m.

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Ju & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, Ell
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W. K. BOGART, Druggist, 68 Cottage Grove av.,
northwestcorner Thirty-Sfill-at.

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corperof Twelith-as.
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PERSONAL.

TNFORMATION WANTED OF A. B. HOUGH.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF A. R. HODGH
who left bandusky inst fall; supposed to be in this
city. Address in Dresel boutevard. DERSONAL - CORRESPONDENCE WASTED with young isdy or widow; view, mateimony. Address 284, Tribune office.

DERSONAL-MRS, GEO. B. TAYLOR, ARRIVED resterding, and will be at & Jack Madison-A from It to if to-day, June 4, 180. GEORGE. PERSONAL — CHARLEY: THE "CISCORS"
have come. Let us go up to Genera Lake next
Sunday, June 6, with the excursion starting from corner kinsis and Canal-sta, at 8 a.m. Dickets for the
round trip are only fluit. Train returns Sunday night.
RUDOLPH, Union National Bank. PERSONAL-JOSEPHINE MCLAUGHLIN, CALL
will be forgiven.

PERSONAL-L. P. KAPPES: AM IN CITT FOR
day or two; want to see yon; Commercial Hotel
or Van Schanck, Stevenson & Co.'a) go home Saturday. L. C. KIESPER. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FEW PLANOS AND OBGANS
OF FIRST CLASS MAKES,
but little used. Good as new, Will be sold on monthly payments if required.

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DECKER BEOS. PLANOS—
MATHUSHER PLANOS
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These eciebrated planos, with others of best makes, can be found at the wareroom, of KIMBALL,

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ON

INSTALLMENTS marine ten Trans W. W. KIMBALL'S.

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DIANO-WILL SELL A FINE NEW 15-WTAVE
I grand upright plane, boxed and delivered as depotfor less than half store price. Call at the West Washington-st.

LOST AND POUND.

LOST AND POUND.

LOST-ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN GAEDiner House and circus, last hight, a gent's scartpin, an enumeled owl and pea. The finder will be
therally rewarded by leaving it at the Gardner House.

LOST-A GOLD AND CORAL EAR-DHOP, HEtween Throop and Paulina-ets., on Adams, Leomis
or Madison. Liberal reward at J. R. BEECHER &
CO.'S, 318 West Madison-st.

TOST-A SMALL PACKAGE OF GREENBACKS. CO.'s, sis West andison-st.

Lost-A SMALL PACKAGE OF GHEENBACKS,
between Thirty-seventh and Lake-sts. The finder
will be manufaculty rewarded by leaving the same
with THOMAS C. CLARES, 199 Leake-st. OST-SILVER WATCH AND GREMAN SILVER chain. Finder will be revarded on retarning to MCCLUHE, at Wood's warehouse, at East Taylor-si. or send postal-card. LOST-SILVER WATCH, WITH CHAIN, RE-house, 30 East Taylor-st., or sead postal-card where to call. house, 30 East Taylor-st, or sond postal-card waste to call.

STRAYED—FROM BW (NEW NUMBER) IXS diagn-sv, red setter pup, collar marked "form"
Finder will be rewarded by returning the dog to the
above number.

\$500 EEWARD FOR THE GOODS TAKEN
from 2814 Wabashav, Room & Rockange
Building, Stock-Yards.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING. Carpets dresses, etc. Ladies attended by Mrs. J. Gelder. Address J. GKLDER, 3M Stateget. A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PARD FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GRLDER'S, ITS State-es, (old John). Orders by mail promptly attended to, from the design of the party of the p

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The southeast corner Monroe and Leavitiess. Rg. it., with two frame houser; only small payment required down and laisance to suit.

Two beautiful lots, northwest corner Jackson and Leavitiess.

No. 18 South Green et., only fl.30.

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No. 20 West Brise et. 81.30.

No. 39 Maxwell et. E.00.

Lots at Wicker Park, only gf.30.

No. 30 Maxwell et. E.00.

Lots at Wicker Park, only gf.30.

A desirable Susiness property on West Madison-sk., all clear, to exchange for residence.

A fine business property on West Madison-sk., all clear, to exchange for residence.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON PURNITURE ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON PURNITURE A pisson, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. S Dearborn-et. Room II.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVERDies of every description, et GOLDAND SILVERhighlor Oldos (hounded, S hast Maduornes. Estafuglion Oldos (hounded, S hast Maduornes. Esta-Published Richards Hard For Country And House St. FARM LOANS MADE IN COOK COUNTY AND MORTHUR HOUSE HAVE BEEN COUNTY AND MORTHUR STORAGE AND MURGAGE LOAN Co.—Monoy to loan on furniture, sic. without removal or on roods in storage. Si Kast Van Buren-st. Highlight Phicip Paid For StATE SAVINGS Hand Indentify Pance Paid For StATE SAVINGS Hand Indentify Pance Pools, and Sognification Savings Savings Country Country Savings Savings And Madelly Bank books, and Sognification Savings Savings And Savings Sa

ON A COLOR OF BRIDER AND WA MONEY TO LOAN ON PURNITURE, MA-TO LOAN-AT? PER CENT, MONEY ON RHAL seinte in Cook County and on illinois farms within 164 miles. B. L. PRASE, 18 Desrbare. S. 2.000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security; will lean on well-improved farm within 16 miles of city; 8 per cont without commissions. Address Y 4, Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

A RARE CHANCE-FOR SALE-ONE OF THE ABOUT THE CHANCE OF SALE-ONE ON THE ABOUT THE CHANCE ON THE CHANCE OF THE ABOUT THE CHANCE OF THE CHANCE I VERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—THE BISST IN LOUNTER Colorado, with large stables and valuable grounds at both Manitou and Colorado Springs. Stables completely and freshly stocked. Business old and well established, pays handsomely, and is increasing respirity. Apply to E L. DECOURSHY, Real Essats Agent, Colorado Springs, Colo. N. B.—Cuttages as Manitou and Colorado Springs to rout for the summer or year.

Tent for the summer or year.

MACHINERY.

TOR SALE—STEAM HYDRAULIC AND HAND-T power elevators. Also one second-hand twelve-horse-power engine, also one second-conditions, in second order, the second connections, in second order, the second connections, in second order, as to 91 lilinois-sk.

CECOND-HAND IRON-PLANERS, GOOD AS NEW, One 5 foot, 51224.
One

H foll want in HOLF timer, in the Consist.

MEOND-HAND ENGINE-LATHES.

One lis-foot bed, de-inch swing.
One lis-foot bed, de-inch swing.
One lis-foot bed, de-inch swing.
One lis-foot bed, lis-inch swing.
One listor bed, lis-inch swing.
One listor bed, lis-inch swing.
Will be sold cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO, 25
South Canal-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND PULLEYIntell description and lowest price, NORTON & CO.,
Locaport, M.

MESCRILLANEOUS.

A DYERTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Goo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, B. Spruce-at., N. T. Sand for circular.

papers of secreming Bureau, B Spruce-si, N. T. Send for direction.

PilEPTIC FITS WILL SE CUMED PERMABILIST CONTROL SECRET SECRE

ANOUNCEMENT-THE UNION PURNITURE A Company, as and no west Madison-st. have now the largest and most varied stock of MOUNEHOLD GOODS they have ever carried. Chamber sets from HS to the Carpets from 16 counts a yard upwards. Parior rulis from 60 to 160.

Also crockery, silver, and glassware, and in fact everything needed for housekeeping before the Select year goods now to be delivered before the fact. Make a small payment, and yet the balance monthly.

UNION FURNITURE COMPANY.

Open Monday, Thurnday, and Daturday evenings.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE—O ACRES OF GOOD IMPROVED Indice in each fore good stock of drugs in lows, Datoots, or Nehrasta. Address J. S. MCUREW, Wyoning, Jones. West Side.
TO RENT-STORT AND A HALF FRAME-COTtage No. Sil West Washington-si., with barn and
ington-si., Room IX

TO RENT-SN WEST ADAMS-ST., COMPLETE IN
every respect, with all modern improvements.
Inoutive sext door, or of J. C. SAMPSON & CO., III

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling. S rost front, with large brick bars, 48 Dearborn-sv. Apply to JAMES GAN-BLE, 49 Dearborn-st. Room S. File, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT BE CHESTNUT-ST.—3-STORY MAR-ble, bay windows, south front, kitchen, dining-room, and parior on first floor; modern improvements; everything first-class; carpets on floor, and furniture, simost new, for sale. J. S. MALTMAN, di Clark-st.; Boom 5.

PO RENT A GENTLEMAN WILL LET Couple have a temptabed house until Aug. is for f one can furnish No. 1 references. Apply at allumeters.

Caliment St. Suburban.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE-A. TWO-STORY AND basement brick building, with octagon front and all modern improvements, together with an in stood condition, situated at Havenewood, Crok County, ill. two blocks from the depot. Inquire of Mrs. C. TRUBY, Ravenewood, or J. BRECKEN-RIDGE, 18 West Madison-sk, Chicago.

TO RENT-FURNISHED COMPLETE, AT OAK Park, large house with grounds. SIM DUNLOP, Room S, 16 Bearborn-st.

TO RENT-OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds, at Mount Clare and Highland Park. B. I. PEASE, 16 Descriptors-st. TO RENT-FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY -FURNISHED SUITE or flat of five rooms to reputable and responsible parties only, in Glies, Bro. 6 Co. 8 building, 26 and 28 Wabash-av. TO RENT-BOOMS

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; every convenience. Set Wahnsh-av.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; every convenience. Set Wahnsh-av.

TO RENT-HANDSOME ROOMS.

TO RENT-HANDSOME ROOMS. EURNISHED and newly saleimined, for single gentlemen or families, without board; busement for day boarders. translent guests accommodated during Convention. Terms reasonable. 1661 Michigan-av., new number. O RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS TO THOSE AT-tending the Convention at low rates, at 45 South ate-st. His. HARRINGTON. TO RENT-BY EDWARD GOODRIDGE, 20 WEST Madison-st., several large and pleasant rooms just suited for light housekeeping; delightful loss dion, overlooking the lake, in block southeast corne Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-fith-st., at low rents. TO RENT-YERY DESIRABLE FURNISHES apartments to reputable and responsible parties, in cities, Bro. & Co. "building, 30; and 35 Wassels-av., B per week."

West Side.

TO RENT-SOME VERY PLEASANT PRONT FOOM, with all modern improvements, with or without board, at I'll Monroe-st. TO RENT SOUTH PROBLA-ST., NEAR MADI-son-Large east-front room, furnished. TO RENT-ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH closet, first foor. Apply at 639 Fulton-st.

TO RENT-DURING THE CONVENTION. FUR hotels and Exposition Building. Apply at 275 Rest in flance-oil. TO RENT-PARLOR PLOOE OF 3 ROOMS, UN furnished, EB per month; one furnished room EB per week; bot and cold water, bath, etc.; loca-tion and surroundings desirable. 25 North State-st tion and surroundings desirable. 75 North State-TO RENT-NORTH SIDE-2 ROOMS, FURNISHER I or unfurnished, in a private family; cheap to the right party. 30 East Indiana-st., near Bush. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.
TO RENT-FROM JULY 1, THE BRICK WARE-house corner Blue laisnd and Hoyne-svs: now occupied by the U. S. Rolling Stock Co. Apply to BOBERT H. WALKER, IG Dearborn-st. WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED—TO RENT-SMALL HOUSES, O tarte, flat and stores; have a large dema daily, GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washingt and Halsted-siz.

WANTED—TO RENT-SMALL FURNISH: bouse or cottage in suburban town on Wiscom Division C. S. N. W. R. R. References. Address Z. Tribune office. Tribune offer.

WANTED TO RENT A GENTLEMAN DESIRI
Antely furnished single room on South Sk
south of Sixteenth-st. Address Z 60, Tribune office

BOARDING AND LODGING. 16 BLARIDGE-DURT-ROOMS FOR YAMILIES OF Young men, with board. Transients taken.

180 THERY-FREST-SLEGANT BOOMS TO HISTY-FREST-SLEGANT BOOMS TO SURVINION AND THE STORY BOOMS TO SURVINION AND THE STORY BOOMS TO SURVINION AND THE S 2021 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO BLEGANTLY-front formulated suites, with strictly first-class board. References. 2406 WARASH-AV FURNISHED BOOM on second floor with board at reasonable

North Side.

7 NORTH CHARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—
Rooms with board it to it per week; without board is to it per week; without board is to it in the sound of the second of

BENTON HOUSE, 2S AND 26 SOUTH CLARKD SI.—Elegant new marbie building opposite the
Custom-House. The only hotel in the city entirely
new throughout. Rooms 50 cents and \$i\$ a day; breakfast, dinner, or support, 26 cents and \$i\$ a day; breakfast, dinner, or support, 26 cents and \$i\$ a day; breakfast, dinner, or support, 26 cents and \$i\$ a day; breakfast, dinner, or support, 26 cents and \$i\$ a day; breakfast, propertor.

C.LARRECE HOUSE, CORNEE OF STATE AND
Hagrison-sia, only four blocks from Palmer
House and Exposition Building. Rates \$1.50 to \$E.50
per day.

MAULTON HOUSE, KINZIE AND MARKET—
Maulton House and Stock and \$i\$
per day.

T. LAWRENCE HOTFL, ON THE EUROPRAN
O plan, \$i\$ and \$i6 South Clark-st.—Delegates and
visitors to the Republican Convention can be accommodated with rooms or cost. Terms from \$i\$ per day
and upward. Reading-room and office, No. 10.

Country. Country.

PLEASURE-SEEKERS, TRY THE THE NEW
River House at Geomowoe, Wis. For par-ticulars address S. M. SPEARS, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. APAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL SELL.

A PAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL SELL.
their fine road and saddle horses at one-th-rd
vaine. They were purchased hast fail, and selected
for owner from the Farelaym stock-farm of W. T.
Withers, near Lexington, Sy. They are the finest
horses ever offixed at the low prices they can be
purchased for. Amongst them are good saddlers and
fast trotters. All warranted as represented, and are
aponsible guarantee; and trial will be given to purchaser. They have been driven by ladies, and are
perfectly eafe. They can be seen and tried at any
time at bern 20 Michigan-av.; also the buggles and
harness.

itime at barn 300 Michigan-av, also the buggies and harness.

A haDY WILL SELL HES HANDSOME BLACK-A hawk saddle and driving mare, 7 years old, coal black; a safe driver; is 15% hands high, weighs Liss pounds; can trot a mile in 2.50; will warrant her sound and kind, and sell her very low as I cannot ride on account of ill-health. Call at owner residence, 128 Michigan-av, between Twelfthe and Thirteenth-sts.

A TES WARASH-AV. ALL THE BEST STYLES A baggies, phastons, and light family carriages as low prices. We do not keep Ohio-made work in stock. G. L. BBADLEY.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, JUMP-SEATS, PHAE-tons, side-bays, etc., at low prices at 58 West Madison-st. Call and see. H. B. HILL.

TOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES; ONE SOR-St. Call and see: H. B. HILL.

FUE SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES; ONE
Week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes,
phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggles;
large assurtment of new and second-hand grocery
wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second hand;
blantets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap
by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on
monthly payments or exchange and variety will sell on
ingress associated to exchange the cheapent. H. C. WALKER, 28 and 351 State-st. FOR SALE-SEVERAL FINE ROAD AND FAM-lly buggies, new and second-hand, at fair prices. fill State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

If the buggies, new and second-band, at fair prices. It is sate-at. E. C. HAYDE.

I HAYE LEFT WITH ME FOR SALE THE WELLI known sorrel geiding Western Dick, bred by G. C.
Cadwell, Ution, III. Frice, \$500. He is full brother to
Vanderbilt's Capt. Jacks: a stylish, prompt driver,
afraid of nothing. You can have a trial, and if not as
represented refund your measer. E. F. HARAIS, E.
Williams-at, after by m.

JOHN MITCHELL, AUCTION AND COMMISsion house, Es and its Washington-at, buys, sells,
and exchanges all kinds of new and second-band vehicles. Cash advances on horses and buggies. Call
for bargains.

JOHN STYLE OF PHARTONS, JUMP-SEAT
Longies, Sarry road wagons, and light harness; no
language Sarry road wagons, and light harness; no
language sharry road wago

CLAIR VOYANTS.

A STRULOGIST—MHS. DR. ELLIE NEYER PAILS to tell the past present, and future correctly; when heat to buy or sell for profit; your lick in all games of chance; if you are in trouble, sick, or unhappy, consult the Doctor quickly. It South Green-st.

WE RECOMMEND MKS. FRANKS AS THE SEST Dusiness. El West Madison-st. from Da. m. to 5 p. m.

INSTELUCTION.

MINING—ASSAY OF ORES. EXAMINATION OF Minnes. Instruction unsulying, especially adapted to presencetors, and requiring inexpansive outils. Apply at Laboratory, Department of Applied Science, University of Chicago, S. Charlest, C. Gillerky WHEELER FOR SALE-SCALES AND OFFICE PURNITURE.

WANTED-A BOOKKEEPER THREE OR POUR days to tix up a set of books. Address Y 45

WANTED-PUPPY CAHINETMAKERS AND machine-hands; will give employment every day in the year. Forest City Furniture Company, Book-ford, Ill. WANTED-COAT-TAILORS, IN AND OUT OF the house. Apply at 4 Market-st., second floor. G. F. FOSTER, SON & CO. G. F. FUSTER, SON & CO.

WANTED-FIVE GOOD CARPENTERS ON THE
COTHER OF WOODLAWS-EV. and Fifteth-st., Hyde
Park. Inquire of HENRY L. PORTER. WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMER IMMEDIATE-T, DE REMER, Eleis, III.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER, APPLY OF IKE at 211 West Madison-st., Chicago, WANTED - TWO FIRST-CLASS CA trimmers on light top work. Address FELLOWS, Rockford, Ill. WANTED—A PICTURE-FRAME MAKER; MUS theroughly understand how to apply white (with tool) on mouldings. Apply to L. SHAUER, I East Madison-R; cigar store. WANTED-A PERMANENT SITUATION CA be had by a first-class custom cutter, Address at Tribane office.

Rimployment Agencies.

WANTED—36 LABORERS FOR RAILENRIGHT & CO., North western Employment Ag
9 South Canal-st. To South Canal-st.

WANTED-LOO LABORERS FOR WISCONSI N
Hillinois, lows, and Michigang, highest wages
paid; 30 for stone quarry; man and wife cooks; free
hare; 30 the-makers. As.J. H. SPARBERGE, at West
Randolph-at.

WANTED-660 RAILEOAD LABORERS FOR
Wisconsia, wares H.50 per day; 100 for lillinois,
at H.E.; 100 for saw-mills, farms, etc. free fare.
CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-st.

WANTED-RAILEOAD LABORERS FOR ILLInois, lows, and Michigan; free fare; 31 for city;
10 for saw-mill. ANGELL, & CO., 65 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-AN ENERGETIC SELF-RELIA business man to act as salesman; a rare chaffor the right man. Room 1, 25 East Madison-st.

WANTED-AGENTS-61 SAMPLES FREE; or senior men everywhere guaranteed 45 a a on small capital. Send staup for papers. MRR 4 CO., 71 and 25 North Clark-st. WANTED-ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN WITH \$4,00; salary \$1,00 a year and good security Address Y 30, Tribune office. WANTED-A LIVE, SOBER CITY EDITOR. AI dress Daily Gazette, Fort Wayne, Ind. WANTED-AGENTS FOR OUR BOOKS. MOTE er, Home, and Heaven." and "Curiosities the Bible." handsomely illustrated, best author They afford great success for agents. Send for circu-lars. R. C. TREAT, In Clarks. c. Chicago. WANTED-OFFICE BOY IN AN INSURAL office. Address Z 74, Tribune office. WANTED—AGOOD BUY TO WORK ABOUT THE VANUE AND AGOOD AGOOD AGOOD AND AGOOD AGO WANTED-TWO WAITERS THAT UNDER WANTED-A TRAVELER EXPERIENCED IN selling to physicians. Address Z St. Tribune.

WANTED-A BOY AT HALL'S MIZLINERY Store, IN State-St; must live near Twenty-fith-st; wages S; age 16.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO DO 6 eral work around meat market; one with a knowledge of cutting meat. Apply to J. D. McAUI ID and 114 Twenty-second-st. Domestics.

WANTED-AT RIVERSIDE, A CAPABLE SECand accustomed to care of children. Address Y &
Tribune office. WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-AT 201 MICHIGAN-AV. NE.
Twentieth-st., a competent second cirl is
small private family. Swedish preferred, with ref-WATED-AT 69 LOMIS-ST., CORNER OF Hastings-Two reliable girls, one for general work, the other for second work and sewing.

WATED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL MOUSE-WANTED-A GOOD GIBL FOR WAITING ON table at KRUEGER'S Restaurant, MI State-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DU GENER
housework for family of two. Apply as N Tw
ty-dith-st to-day before 1 o'clock.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ALSO FIRST
class is undress, for private boarding-bouse
220 Calumet-av.

WANTED-HIGHEST WAGES TO GOOD GI
for general bousework; family of equat. If Oct. Part place.

Part place.

WANTED A GOOD COOK AND LAUND to go to Elimburst; best wages; four in the Walesh ev. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO SHOO COMMON TO SHOOT THE SHOT THE SHOOT THE SHOT THE SHOOT THE SHOOT THE SHOOT THE SHOOT THE SHOOT THE SHOOT TH WANTED-A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT IN tamily of three states to do mashing contracts. German or Swed praferred. Apply between and 10 a.m., at 200 indiams are

WANTED-IN A FAMILY OF TWO, A GRIDARY
OR STREET OF PROCESS OF THE STREET AT IN RIM-et.

WANTED-TWO DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT IN Wabash-av.

WANTED-A GOOD, STRONG GIRL FOR GIRLoral housework in a small family; wasse. It is par week. Call, with references, over Buchings's drug-store, State and Thirty-first-sts.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDImylan girl for general housework; small family, 55 West Washington-st. WANTED SHIRTMAKERS BY HURSBILL & Wheat 264 West Madison-st

Wheat 36 West Madison-st.

Stores.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO TAKE care of two children. Inquire at 50 West Westlagton-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED-GIRL TO DO LAUNDRY WORK FOR restaurant at 50 South Halstedes.

Ramployment Agenetics.

WANTED-GIRLS-GOOD PLACES, GOOD PAY, honework, conherr, withing; city, subaros. Wanted-Good Graman And Scanding.

WANTED-GOOD GREMAN AND SCANDINA-ring restaurants, at ROSA FROMMOLD'S office, is sat Othorst.

WANTED-LADY BRADER TO TRAVEL FOR season, Give addresses Answer immediately. Address Zi, Tribuna office.

WANTED-LADY BRADER TO TRAVEL FOR season, Give addresses. Answer immediately. Address Zi, Tribuna office.

WANTED-SETTY GIRLS TO-DAY TO PICK strawberries. Apply to the Reber Preserving Company, Net 6 28 Zest Jackson-st.

NITUATIONS WANTED—MALK.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALK.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF Over twenty years' experience in manufacturing poots and shoes, and over ten years' in solling boots and shoes, and over ten years' in solling boots and shoes, Address 53 W H. Tribune office. A E-Bitther in wholesale or retail store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO sot as entry, bill, or corresponding clerk, and general office work. A plain writer and accurate in figures. Address Y S Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN 50 some wholesale house where he can make himself generally discred. Good reference. Address 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN IN 51 store office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN in the story of the not so much a consideration as a start. Z is. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PENMAN
and bookkeeper at keeping books or office work.
Best of references given. Address F L. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF
B in office or commission house; is strictly temperature a good band, is correct at struces; warren no object; can loan 50 to insure good conduct. T d.

Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 CURTON
outlet, tasty, economical, temperate, American
young man; salary moderate. H. W. MOURE, Greenville, barke County, O.

Coachimen, Teamstore, &co.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A . YOUNG MAN As
coachiman (German); understands his business
thoroughly, and bring good reference. As, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMBRICAN
Syoman as cook on a vessel. Address Y & Tribane.
GITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWIGHAN
GITI STORY WANTED-BY A MORWIGHAN
GITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL AS COOK OF
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL AS COOK OF
SIMMOTERS. Address BI Twopty-first-pt.

Dianadress Address in Twopty-firsts.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Dook and isuadress who wishes a medy pince in a private family; references. Address in the state-at.

Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED—PARILITIS, HOTELS, in city and country, furnished help of all matimalities on short notice. Girls wested. MES. W. J. WILLA.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 20 TO 20 RANHOLPH-ture, plance the finest wavercome for storing furni-ture, plance etc. Lowest rates. Cash advances. CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; C. despect and past in city. Advances at low rates. C. C. & G. FARIST. 18 West Monrol-es. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ILAS TO S. 200. PRACTICAL
PROCESSIGN PROFITED IN STATE OF A SOUTHING MARGING DEFERRED, TO SAME PRACTICAL
PARTNER WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS SAMEME
ASDO, with from 500 to 500. Two ment can take in
100 500 per week. Address 7 2, Tribune concess in
PATENTS.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

Dia Salle—E., Chicago, IL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Steady and Strong, and Fairly Active.

Governments Higher-Curren Going to the Country.

The Produce Markets Less Active, but Gar Firmer-Provisions Quiet.

A Good Demand for Wheat and Corn, but They Closed Easier.

FINANCIAL.

active. Appearances indicate that the saional operators and capitalists have acted large lines of stocks, and that there will be some more or less successful manipulator an upward movement. Present prices been attractive to numbers of investors, have been encouraged by several of the conservative financial papers in the coun-

try to buy.

Changes in prices were almost all in favor of an advance. Burlington & Quincy made 1%, to 1144; Illinois Central 1, to 101%; New York Central 4, to 125; Michigan Central 2, to 79%; Lake Shore 3, to 95; Erie %, to 12%; Erie preferred 1%, to 51; Northwest 4, to 90; the preferred 1%, to 105%; St. Paul 4, to 70%; the preferred 1%, to 100%; Wabash 3, to 30%; the preferred 1%, to 57%; Ohio 4, to 25%; Pacific Mail, 1%, to 34%; Hudson 1, to 67%; Lackawanna, 14, to 75%; 1004; Wabsan & Do 25%; Pacific Mail, 1¼, to 34%; Hudson I, to 67%; Lackawanna, 1½, to 75%; Gracy Central I¾, to 85%; Union Pacific ¾, to 85%; Inon Mountain 1½, to 33%; Lake Eric & Western ¼, to 22¼; Northern Pacific ¼, to 23%; he preferred ¾, to 45%; Manhattan ¼, to 27½. The losses were: Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western I, to 25%; San Francisco preferred ¼, to 45%; Chattanooga 1½, to 49; Nashville ¾, to 12¼; Western Union ¼, to 83½; Reading ¼, to 20½; Kanass & Texas ¾, to 20; St. Joe ¾, to 25%; the preferred ½, to 47½. Eric second 6s opened at 81, fluctuated between 22 and 80%, and closed at 81%. Government bonds were steady. The 4s closed to 105½ bid and 100½ asked; in New York. In Chlosego, District of Columbia 3.8s were 85½ bid and 25% asked; the 4½s, 109½ bid and 100% asked; the 5s, 103 bid and 105½ asked; and the 6s, 106½ bid and 106% asked. Foreign exchange was in moderate supply. Sterling actual rates were 480½ and 480%, and

sterling commercial bills were 486% and 480%, and Chicago bank clearings were \$5,600,000. Discounts were quiet at 466 per cent on call and 663 per cent on time. Country orders for currency are in excess of the ruccipts. New York exchange sold between banks at par to 25c per 1,000 discount.

to of 4% per cent, subject to the rules of the G. M. WILSON, Cashier. eston, Kean & Co., BANKERS, NO. 100 WASHINGTON-ST.,

ealers in GOVERNMENT BONDS and FOREIGT KCHANGE, Furnish LETTERS of CREDIT. Have hand a line of choice Municipal and School Bond swing 45, 5, 6, and 7 per cent interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPHS

NEW YORK.

W YORK, June 3.—The market to-day is
given over entirely to a multitude of sin
are, who opened prices strong, and hasten
if out when they saw themselves uneu
d. About noon they took fresh cours
the operations of a small clique engag
inspulating coal stocks, and under their pa
the market worked up again, and fina
d with an appearance of strength. The a appearance of strength. There y no buying except from profes up to a point that invites a from Gould, who was interested in the Convention o day whenever attacked, and although coal tooks maintain an appearance of strongth, con-dence in their future is rapidly declining, as it tooks was an extent the iron trade is pro-

To the Western Associated Press.

May Tork, June 2.—Governments strong.
Railroad bonds irregular.
State securities dull.

The stock market opened a fraction higher, but soon became weak, and declined \(\) to 1\(\) the latter Lake Shore. During the afternoon speculation became strong, and prices advanced \(\) to 2. Facific Mail and New Jersey. Central leading the upward movement. In the final sales there was a fractional reaction. Louisville & Nashville roe 2, but declined \(\frac{3}{2} \); Nashville & Chattanooga fell off 2 per cent.

Transactions, 244,000:
Lackwanna.

2000 New Jersey Central.

2000 New Jersey Central.

2000 New Jersey Central.

2000 New Jersey Central.

2000 Northwestern 11,000

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company declared a quarrerly dividend of 13\(\) per cent on common stock.

Money market ensy, \(\) \(\) depth per cent. Prime mercantile paper, \(\) \(\) \(\) depth per cent. Prime mercantile paper, \(\) \(\

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| STATE BONDS | | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115

BOSTON.

Bullington & Qufney opened at 1134.

at which advanced figure a large number of shares changed hands. It rose to 18, and closed at 14%; fractions sold at 23%; Dubuque & Minnesota sold at 23% (378) Sandusky & Cleveland, 100, 100.

BoSTON.

nerican securities—New & 105; 4%s, 111%; 110%; Illinois Central, 100%; Pennsylvania ral, 50%; Eric, 22%; do secunda, 22%; Read-

France increased 5,975,000 france during the pasm June 2.-Rentes 86f 95c.

REAL ESTATE.

Frank Blans), while it is a fourteenth st, wf. Explicit ev. 2015 ft n. of Fourteenth st, wf. Explicit et al. 10 ft, dated June 2 (George Leongré to Chicago & Western Indiana Salirosa Company, Fowler at 12 ft w of Wicker Park at n. t. 25 ft of Evergreen at, dated June 1 (Christian Hansen to Emanuel Spolander). West Krie at, 18 ft w of North Halaised, a f. 50; 10 ft, dated June 5 (K. and J. O. Berg to Salve Peterson). North Clark st. 200 ft n of Gosshe, 2 f. 25x15i ft. dated June 3 (Hardin Grayes to F. Kollmain) st. 15 ft w of Fay, s.f. 30200 ft, improved, dated May 20 J. H. Ohierking to N. Zywiegi). Hubbard at. n w cor of Leavitt. s.f. 252400 ft. dated June 5 (Michael McCartby to Elles McCartby t Division at, n weer of Seymour sv, s f. 125 ft, dated June 2 (Jacobson & Page to J. L. Smith).
outh Halsted st., 100 ft's of Twenty-sixth, w f.
skri25 ft (with other lots in same block), dated June 3 (Albert Crame to M. and A. Vanderouth Halsted st, 25 ft s of Twenty-sixth, w f, 6x125 ft, dated June 2 (Albert Crane to Peter

OUTH OF CITY LINITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN to Jeremiah Slocum).
Michigan av. 426 ft n of Forty-sixth at, w f. 100x
180 ft. dated May 25 (B. F. Smith to Joseph

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and ship of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday, morning, and the corresponding time

CHIEF THE PERSON PRO	RECK	IPTS.	BHIPMENTS.		
AZORI MANGELLA	1550.	1879	1990.	1879.	
nr. bris	6.230	8.534	6,330	7,95	
eat, bu	27,563	101,719	181,304	138,62	
n, bu	446,364	441,788	697,358	30K,14K 102,13	
s, bu	75,575	79,467	81,799 6,233	6.07	
a, bu		3,000	2.000	C 51 7.47	
ley, bu	2,800 57,975	8,150	14,273	3.40	
x seed, lbs	01,010	27,400	27,500	NO. 100	
om-corn, lbs	52,000	21,400	10,961	390	
ed mests, lbs	798,800	246,000	2,807,601	1,269,370	
f, tes	The second of	Black No.	0.5 00 22	Special Confession of the Conf	
of bris	Charles SA		73	15	
K, bris	75	400	249	1,88	
d. lbslow, lbs	1.009,610	257,740	1,325,009	1,715,72	
low, lbs	88,874	92,177	89,430	*****	
ter the	167,000	389,552	178,980	218,261	
e hom. No	20,570	24,431	4,100	5,856	
ile. No	3,114	3,206	2,078	4,818	
ep, No	915	1,420		149,380	
les, lbs	250,770	167,647 234,430	277,810 207,058	245,567	
ol, lhsatoes, bu	5,410	2,782	201,020	5/8	
l, tons	8.480	1001	1.468	1.43	
tons	102	D 100	12 1 100	CONTRACT	
nber, m	5.676	3,530	1.998	2.300	
ngles, m	180	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	50	190	
bris	990	255	2,774	2,918	
iltry, lbs	600		*******	****	
S. DEES.	694	815	256	234	
ese, bra.	3.007	357 3.200 L	1.211	1,619	

city consumption: 480 bn corn, 1.439 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morang: 4 cars winter wheat, 2 cars mixed, 24 cars No. 2 spring, 25 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 1 cars no grade (58 wheat); 688 cars No. 2 corn, 3 cars yellow do, 174 cars high mixed, 5 cars now mixed, 37 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (860 corn); 54 cars white cats, 25 cars No. 2 mixed, 34 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (117 cats); 7 cars No. 2 rye; 6 cars No. 3 barley, 1 car extra, 2 cars feed. Total, 1,651 cars, or 524,500 bu. Inspected out; 180,613 bu wheat, 594,733 bu corn, 17,521 bu cats, 1,812 bu barley.

wheat, we are but corn, It, set bu cars, I, all but barley.

There was a pleutiful lack of European market news yesterday. It was sapposed that the cables were out of order. This involved a paucity of export orders for grain and meats, foreign shippers doing almost nothing in the absence of advices.

The leading produce markets were generally rather quiet yesterday, but averaged firmer. There was little foreign news in hand, the regular dispatches being alsont, and the work of the Convention kept a good many operators busy in thought and word, if not in deed. But holders were firm in their views, possibly because the receipts of grain were smaller. Wheat was nervous, however, the big stock in store here hanging, like the sword of Damedes, over

nervous, however, the big stock in store here hanging, like the sword of Damedies, over the heads of operators (and most scaring those who are least likely to be called upon to pay for any of it). There was a better demand for this month, in proportion to the supply, but the trading was chiefly for July, which advanced like per bu. Corn was firmer in sympathy, other grain steady, and provisions quiet, but tending upward, angs being quoted firmer. The afternoon feeling in breadstuffs was easier, Mess pork closed 5c higher, at \$10.300010.22% seller July and \$30.40010.42% for August. Lard closed 5c higher, at \$8.52%06.55 seller July and \$5.75%06.00 for August. Short ribe closed at \$6.30 for July. Spring wheat closed & Mele higher, at \$1.01% bid for June and 97c bid for July. Corn closed %c higher, at \$5%c for June and 25%c for July. Outs closed steady, at 30%c for June and 25%c for July. Rye was steady at 75c, and barley at 65c for extra 3. Hogs were active and strong, with light at \$4.2004.40 and heavy at \$4.1004.45. Cattle drimer, with sales at \$2.4004.75. No new features were noted in the dry-goods markes, trade continuing quiet at easy prices. No new features were noted in the dry-goods market, trade continuing quiet at easy prices. The demand for groceries was reported active, and prices were steady and unchanged. There was a firm market for full cream cheese, but other grades remained easy. Butter was in fair demand, with creamery offered at lower prices, and packing stock held a trifle higher. The only change in the oil market was a decline in lardoil of 1c. Pige-fron, coal, bagging, and tobacce were unchanged.

oil of 16. Pig-iron, coal, bagging, and tobacce were unchanged.

Lumber was steady and fairly active. Dealers generally report a good trade, and there is less talk about cutting prices. Cargoes are firm, Wool was quiet and unchanged. Buyers are holding off, and the receipts continue small. Hay was slow and easy under free receipts. Seeds were quiet, receiving scarcely any attention. Hides, broom-corn, and salt were steady. The poultry sales were light and prices ranged lower, the supply being liberal. Potatoes were in request and easier, except old, which were difficult to sell at any price. Green fruits sold at lower prices for most domestic varieties.

Lake freights were firm at 6@845c for corn, the outside for small vessels, and 8%c was paid for wheat; all to Buffalo. The offerings of boats were small. Through rates by water to New York were quoted at 12%c on corn and 13%c on wheat.

Bail freights were quoted strady at 3%c for pro-

new York were quoted at 12% on corn and 13% on wheat.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York.

The movement in New York reported yesterday included the following: Receipts—Flour, 15,144 brls: wheat, 225,400 bu; corn, 79,800 bu; oats, 83,550 bu; corn-meal, 440 pkgs; mait, 17,900 bu; pork, 347 brls; beef, 1,433 brls; cut meals, 2,447 pkgs; lard, 2,502 tes; whiskey, 447 prls. 2,4f7 pkgs; lard, 2,502 tes; whiskey, 447 bris. Exports—for 24 hours—Flour, 29,000 bris; wheat, 246,000 bu; corn, 256,000 bu; oats, 2,000

PROVISIONS.

4 0 8

rkulls Beria ing at previou

loads.

Oli.S.—Lard oil was to lower—a result of sharp competition between local manufacturers. Prices of other oils were unchanged:
Carbon, lill degrees test.
Carbon, lilling is seal, 150 degrees test.
Carbon, headight, 175 degrees test.
Do, Hinnes and Wisconsin prime white...
162
Do, Illinois and Wisconsin prime white...
163

Whale, winter hieached. 70
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure. 75
Neatsfoot oil, extra. 65
Neatsfoot oil, extra. 65
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1. 65
Hank oil. 75

gritan was scarce, and salable at 85c; and miliet at 85c85c.

8ALT—Fine sold at \$1.00, and course at \$1.0 per bri, WHISEN—Was in moderate demand at Monday's decline. Sales aggregated 500 bris finished goods on the basis of \$1.05 per gallon for highwine.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. The Boston Saepsing Last says; There has been rather more inquiry for wool, but the sales are quite insignificant compared with less year, and manufacturers are still pursuing the hold-back policy that has been as successful to the sales are quite insignificant compared with less year, and manufacturers are still pursuing the hold-back policy that has been as successful to the same statement of WIZER GOD, LUMBERS OF A The cargo market was quiet yesterday and steady. The offerings were small and were sold ont early, leaving nothing to do in the last part of the day.

Extra shingles. 246 6 230
Lath. 246 6 230
Lath. 246 6 230
The yard dealers report an active demand for lumber and a steady market. Following is the list of prices:

First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch. 36000-7.00
First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch. 46000-7.00
First and second clear, 186915 inch. 4600-7.00
Third clear do. 4600
Third clear do. 4600
First and second clear trough, I inch. 3600
First and second clear dressed siding. 18,002-7.00
First and second c

LIVE STOC CHICAGO. Hom. SN 232 18.273 2.274 14.174 2.214 24.174 2.300 20.500 2.300 20.500 2.300 20.500 LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, June 3.—CATTLE—Recommend to a

NEW YORK, June 3.—Receipts, 250; fresh arrivals exclusively for exportation; no business in the cattle pens; dressed beef stoody at \$6.504.50; shipments, 26 live cattle, 550 quarters beef, 150 carcasses muiton. 130 dressed hoss.

**SERREP—Receipts 6,500: sheep a trifle easier; \$1.506

5.55 per 100 lbs for very poor to strictly prime; lambs
comparatively scarce; prices advanced to \$5.3566.75

for common Kentucky stock.

**SW 12 — Receipts, 1.500; none offered alive; nominal
range, 44.504.47 per 100 bs.

ANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribuna.

ANSAS CITY. Mo. June 3.—The Price Ourrent retia: CATTLE—Becaipta the past week. Liki: shipmita, 1.88; market fair; native shippers. R.D.S.LO;
give stockers and feeders. S.T.S.S.Jo., native cows.

(S.S.J.S.: Colorados. E.J.S.J.S.) wintered and cornd Texams. 2.505.30; wintered and cornd Texams. 2.505.30; wintered and cornd Texams. 2.505.30; market colored heart

HOGS—Receipts the past week. 10.75; shipments.

HOGS—Receipts the past week. 10.75; shipments.

HOGS—Receipts the past week. 2.505.30; shipments.

BAST LIBERTY, Ps., June 6 CATTLE Receipts to ay, 108 head of through; no local; total for three ays, 168 shrough and 28 local; evray thing sold on esterday early; nothing doing to-day, down the country, 230 head; total for three ays, 4,76; Philadelphia, 8,2004-20; Yorkera, 8,200 CINNATI, O., June 2.—Hoos.—Good di de higher; common. S.Esca, 10; high. bg. 44,094-45; butchers', 14,494-45; shipments, 65).

INDIANAPOLIS.

ANDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—Hoge—Wealer; \$4.26

\$4.26; réceipts, 6.60; shipments, 640. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, Living Pool, June 3-11:30 a, m.—Floura-No. 1, 12s 62; No. 2, 20s. Grans-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s 63; No. 2, 10s 3d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 1d; 2, 9s 3d; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s. Corn—New, 4s 8d.
Priovisions—Pork, 5% 6d. Lard, 35s.
Livenroot, June 3.—Correx—Quiet at 55606 li-16
ales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; Ame

no. 3,851
CORN-New Western mixed, & 756.
BACON-Short clear, 25 66.
LONDON, June 2.—BRIVEN PETROLEUM—35656.
ANTWERP, June 2.—FETROLEUM—186f.
The following were received by the Chicago Board a following were received by the Chicago Board rade: rade: verscoof, June 3-11:30 a. m.-Flour, Begil's 6d. verscoof, June 3-11:30 a. m.-Flour, Begil's 6d. Liveriboof., June 3-11:30 a. m.—Flour. 10:612s 6d.
Whene.—Winter. his Joints 6d. apring 9-32s 10;
white, 5 doi:10 di club, hosits 5d. Corn. a 8d.
Prost. 5m 6d. did club, hosits 5d. Corn. a 8d.
Liveriboof., June 2-32s p.m.—Corn dull; 4s 75d.
No. 3, 8s 2dads 8d. Cern rather easier, at 4s 3d. Maix,
Laxis—Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average of No. 2 bings 5d 5d; 4d. Carsoes on passage—Wheat very few yr. Corn
—None on sale. Fair average quality of No. 2 Unique pring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 4da 5d 5d.
following month, 4da 5d 5d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Saw York, June & Grain Whest Winter wheat showed continued animation, chiefly in No. 3 red and deliveries in June unsettled prices advancing on earlier dealings about Male, but subsequently receding to about the final quotations of yesterday, offerings through the afternoon having been more liberal and quite urgent, leaving of about stendy at the reduced figures. Spring wheat in less demand even for early delivery, though buyes had the advantage as to values. Cable advices, toward the close, of a lower range of quotations: 243,000 bu No. 7 at 11 286, closing at \$1.29 attents; 2,000 bu No. 7 at 11 286, closing at \$1.29 attents; 2,000 bu No. 7 at 12 286, closing at \$1.29 attents; 2,000 bu No. 7 at 12 280 attents; 2 closing at \$1.29 attents; 2,000 bu No. 7 at 12 280 attents; 2 closing at \$1.29 attents; 2,000 bu No. 7 at 12 280 attents; 2 closing at \$1.29 attents; 2,000 bu No. 7 at 12 280 attents; 2 closing at \$1.29 attents; 2,000 bu No. 7 at 12 280 attents; 2 closing at \$1.29 attents; 2 closing attents; 2 Gallyon.

SUGARS—Raw more active on a steady basis of 746
SUGARS—Raw more active on a steady basis of 746
SUGARS—Raw more active on a steady basis of 746
SUGARS—Raw more active on a steady basis of 746
WHISKY—Quoted at \$1.12 bid, but without reported

noted in refined sugars at firm prices.

WHISKY—Quoted at \$1.12 bid, but without reported business.

WHISKY—Quoted at \$1.12 bid, but without reported business.

Beautiful again at the moderatively active movement at gonerally unchanged quotations. Accommodation for grain again attended most attended, but the injury is not at all urgent.

To the Western Associate Press.

NEW YORK, June 3.—COTTON—Steady at 11 13-162.

NEW YORK, June 3.—COTTON—Steady at 11 13-162.

In 13-162. Future 3.—COTTON—Steady at 11 13-162.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 15,000 bris: super State and Western, 15,004-162. Common to good extra. \$3,004.

Mentern, 15,004-162. Common to good extra. \$3,004.

Mentern, 15,004-162. Common to good extra. \$3,004.

Minnesota patent-process, 8,008-2.

Minnesota pat

PHILADELPHIA.

PHOUR Choles freshground difference of the factory straight, \$5.50; Onio extras, medicin.

\$2.57 St. Louis extras, medicin.

\$2.57 St. Louis extras.

\$3.58 St. Rye flour, \$4.595.

GRAIN-Wheel Briner; Western red and white birded depot, \$1.27; No. 1 white, \$1.25; No. 2 red, June, \$1.37 bid, \$1.17; asked; August, \$1.10 bid, \$1.115; asked; St. Hills extras.

\$1.11 asked. Corn unsettied; saif mixed, dapot, \$0.30 bid, \$1.50; asked; settemer do, \$2.50; asked; September, \$0.50; bid, \$1.50; asked; June, \$0.50; bid, \$1.50; asked; August, \$0.50; bid, \$1.50; asked; June, \$0.50; bid, \$1.50; asked; June, \$0.50; bid, \$1.50; asked; August, \$0.50; bid, \$1.50; asked; \$0.50; bid, \$1.50; bid, PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS.

BUTTER-Unchanged.
EGGS-Unchanged.
LEAD-Dull at 4c.
WHISTY-Usually at \$1.68. WHISTY - Disself at \$1.50.
Phovisions - Port better, \$10.50 bid for cash; sales at \$10.50 June, \$10.55 August. Der sale meats firm; clear ribe, \$1.35 bid. Become firm as \$4.50 extends \$1.55 first firmer; \$1.375 asked.
RECEITYS - Flour, \$1.00 bits wheat, \$7.50 bit corn, \$2.50 bit; costs \$1.50 bit; corn, \$2.50 bit; costs \$1.50 bit; corn, \$2.50 bit; costs \$1.50 bit; corn, \$1.50 bit; costs \$1.50 bi

on, June 1 FLOUR DE bu. MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKER, Wis., June & -- PLOUBune: Mao July. Hogs—Stendy and Bris at \$4,1004.25. FRECKIPTS—To Buffalo—Wheat 646. RECKIPTS—Flour, 7.20 bris; wheat, 22,000 bu;

as 111/6.

PLOUR—Dull; extra, \$3.50; extra family, \$4.00; A No. 1, \$4.004.75; choice fancy, \$5.7504.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at \$4.05. Corn firm; No. 2 white. \$6/604.5; do mixed, \$6/60. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 7 white. \$6/60 do mixed, \$6/60. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 7 white. \$6/60 do mixed, \$6/60. HAY—Quiet at \$14.00041.00.

Phovisions—Port steady, with a fair demand; \$11.00041.5, Lard dull; prime steam, To. Bulk meats active firm, and higher; shoulders, \$4.15/6; clear the Notice of the hours stong and higher; shoulders, \$4.000 deers, \$4.000 deer WHISKY-Firm.

changed.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady;
No. 2 mixed, 40%c. Oats steady; No. 3 mixed, 54%c.

Ste. Rye dull at \$440%c. Barley scarce and nominal;
No. 3 rail, \$1.00; No. 5 rail, \$7c.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher at \$10.0%c.
held at \$10.75. Lard quiet at \$1.00. Bulk means strong and higher at \$4.30%c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHINKY—Steady at \$1.00.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.
TOLEDO, O., June R.-GRAIN-Wheat steady; No. white Michigen, \$1.12; amber Michigan, \$1.15; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, \$1.16; June, \$1.15; July, \$1.51; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.14; Western amber, \$1.15; No. 2 red mixed, \$1.14. Corn steady; high-mixed, \$2.50; No. 2 4056. Oats steady; No. 2, \$2.60. CLOSED—Wheat ealer; No. 2 red Wabash, June, \$1.15; July, \$1.05; \$1.25; July, \$1.05; \$1.25; July, \$1.05; \$1.25; July, \$1.05;

BUFFALO, N. T., June z.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected and entirely nominal Corn dulls sales 1,600 bu No. 3* Western at 45c; boatload seller June at 45c. Oats offered at 35c to arrive. CANAL Fundants—Beatmen and shippers aparts; latter awaiting decline rates.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—GRAIN—Onts easier at 60. CORN-MRAI.—Scarce and firm at 82.45. PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at 813.55. Others un-MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, 22.00 per KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispate to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 14,247 bu; shioments, 10.24 bu; slow but firmer; No. 2 cash, 11.05; July, 30c., No. 3, assh, 35,6c. July, 30c., Corn-Receipts the past week, 17,35 bu; shipments, 17,155 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, 27c; June, 27c. PEORIA

Proble. III., Jane & Grain—Corn settre and steady; high mixed, 314 3344;; mixed, 34344; Ostorregular; No. 2 white, 304 3314; Ryo active; No. 2, 334 340 No. 2, 344 340 No. INDIANAPOLIS.

And the state of t Oswego, June 3.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally un-hanged. Corn—Western mixed, 51955c. DRY GOODS,

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton goods more active in first hands, and there is an improved undertune in the market. Prints very quiet. Lawra, gingalans, and buntings in steady demand and firm. Glothing woolens quiet and stendy. Financia in light demand. Foreign goods quiet.

Foreign goods quies.

COTTON.

St. Louis, June 3.—COTTON—Unchanged; midlic; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 300; shipments, stock, 41,801.

NEW ORLNAWS, June 3.—COTTON—Quiet; midlise; low middling, 10se; good ordinary, 55c; nceipts, 55 bales; gross, 435; exports to Great Br
4,165; coastwise, 1,385; sales, 5,007; stock, 117,761. TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, June 1.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—
Firm at 24(c.

Beating a Circus.

Detroit Free Pres.

It is believed that average humanity will do more to bent its way into a circus than it would to gain possession of a whole side-show. The doors of Barnum's circus were hardly opened yesterday before an old man over 60 years of age was walking coolly in without a pasteboard. When halted he said:

"Toket—ticket!" cried the door-man as ne held on to him.

"I toll you I have an engagement to meet Phiness T. Barnum at this hour, and if you stop me he may lose \$5,000!" shouted the old man.

"Go back and get your ticket!"

"You can't go in here."

"You can't go in here."

"You can't go in here. If P. T. loses a clean \$5,000 he must blame you, and not me. He told me to call at this hour, and here I am."

That settled it. Barnum was not in town, and the old man was lifted up and dropped outside the ropes.

Within two minutes a young man walked up to the door and said that he had been promised a free entrance in consideration of the fact that he had been run over by the band-wagon.

"Show me the injury—show me the place!" called the ticket-taker, as he reached right and left for the pasteboards.

"It was an internal Injury," replied the vio-tim.

"Go away—go away—we pay for nothing that the reaction and we have morthly a town and was not the last within and we have morthly a the said and the said way have mething the ticket was an way we have mething the ticket was an internal Injury."

left for the pasteboards.

"It was an internal injury," replied the viotim.

"Go away—go away—we pay for nothing that isn't visibio, and we have nothing in this show which cannot be seen by the naked eye!"

A woman bought a tloket for herself, and then taking a boy fully 13 years old in her arms she wrapped a shawl around him and started in.

"That's a pretty big baby you have there," said the man as she came up,
"Big? Why, you ought to see his brother!" she exclaimed, as the weight bent her nearly double.

She started to pass in, but caught her foot and fell flat, and "baby "rolled out of the shawl in all his biguess.

"Half fare—get a tleket!" said the man as he lifted him over the ropes, and the woman added:

"Crawl under the canvas, Johnny—crawl under the canvas! You'll find me looking at the camelefants!"

Before the show opened in the evening a long-haired pligrim hunted up the manager, and confidently observed:

"Chance for a big rush here to-night if the thing is worked right."

"You should have some one deliver an address from a box half an hour before the performance begins. I sim called a fluent talker, a fair philosopher, and can give fifty-six different reasons why it is not wicked to attend a circus. I deliver this address, and you pass me in free."

"Guess not."

"Then if you don't take in enough money to emable you to leave town, and have to pawn all your animals, turn out your hores, and go home on foot, don't take to borrow any money of me, for I won't lend your a copper—not a sincile search.

MARINE NEWS.

Vessel Agents at Loggerhead cerning Freight Rates.

nother Heavy Wheat Shortage Rep A Vessel Trade in Which All Partie

HOME GATHERINGS, nts a desire on the part of the chart to check the advance in rates.

In a feeling really had any weignises The Tribung reporter is wermine, but it must be

Last evening the Union Line tag Campbell was placed in drydock at Miler Brothers ship-yard for repairs.

Wednesday evening, while coming down the river, the propeller Commodore carried away one of the fore strouge of the abnooner Onward, lying at Fifteenth-street bridge, South Branch.

The barge Atsunto had an anchor stock broken Wednesday evening by running foul of the schooner Newsboy at the lower raffrond bridge in the South Branch.

Tug Captains represent that during the north-east breeze of Wedlesday evening the water in the siver reached a higher level than has been known for several years past. It rose so as to nearly submerge the upper stringer of the centre pier of the new Illinois Central Railway bridge in the lower harbor.

Mary E. Minter is the name of a new steam yacht that has arrived here from South Haven or some other east-shore port to receive her finishing touches. The Minter is a handsome little eart, of about the same size and general appearance as the Pet. Like the Pet, she will engage in carrying passengers from the Lake-Front to the Government pier. The name of her owner is Minter.

The weather last evening was squally and decidedly unsettled.

The schooner Potomac, chartered yesterday to carry corn to Collingwood, is 38 years old.

NOTES FROM ABROAD. GLEANINGS.

Wilson's new steamer, the Hiawatha, will be luanched at Gioraltar next Saturday.

The Eryptian came out of the dry-dock at Cleveland on Tuesday and left for Chicago with the schooner Camden.

Insuched at Gibralian next Saturday.

The Eryptian came out of the dry-dock at Cleveland on Tuesday and left for Chicago with the schooner Camden.

Tuesday morning the tug Effie L. left Cleveland for Fairport with a steam-pump to be used in raising the schooner Guelph.

It is usual to reduce hull insurance at the 1st of June by throwing off 10 or 20 per cent. This year no such reduction has been made, which may be regarded as a stiffening of rates.

The tug John Owen passed Detroit on Tuesday morning with an \$519 tow.

The forry steamer Fortune loft Detroit for Milwaukee, Tuesday, under the command of Capt. Eatell.

The scow Frank Moffat was sold at Detroit Tuesday, by Morris Pluff to Isaiah Gamble; don-sideration, \$1,300.

It is understood that Capt. Grummond has already been offered as high as \$4,500 for the schooner Chris. Grover.

The propelier Outonagon, recently libeled at Detroit, has been bonded.

A day or two ago the lighter Star, owned by B. C. Star, of West Bay City, suiff, at Warner & Eastenan's dock, East Saginaw, while taking on a load of sailt for shipment down the river. There were about 1,300 barrels of sail on board at the time, which were removed before pumping the lighter out.

The new barge Molbourne, which was hunched on Thursday at St. Clair, arrived at Detroit Tuesday to have masts put in, after which showlill proceed to Buffalo. She is 170 feet long, thirty-one feet wide, and twelve feet thrue inches deep. She will have three schooner-rigged masts, and will be commanded by Capt.

The wood barge St. Joseph, with a lond of bolts, waterlogged near the canal on Lake St. Clair last week. Tuesday a steam pump was placed on board at Detroit.

The schooner John R. Noyes, white on her way down the middle of Lake Erie, fouled with what her orew supposed to be the tophasts and rigging of the brig Breed, which foundered last last.

The schooner Tranchemontague arrived at Osweyo Tuesday with a double crew, and will be docked for repairs. She struck on a rock in the Buyraldo.

The achooner is the Cap

LAKE PORTS.

LAKE PORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUTYALO, N. I., June 3.—Arrivais—Propellers W. T. Wetmore, City of Dulluth, P. W. Altano, schooners Brunette, Hill, Imperial, Nellie Redington, S. L. Watson, grain, Chicago; propeller D. W. Powers, schooner H. T. Merry, grain, Detroit; propeller T. Davidson, schooner J. C. King, grain, Duluth; schooner G. Cook, J. B. Merrii, grain, Milwankee.

Cleared—Propellers City of Duluth, S. D. Culdwell, schooners S. L. Watson, Ellon Spry, coal, Chicago; schooner T. C. King, barge Guiding Sur, coal, Duluth; schooner J. B. Merrili, Thomas Parsons, coal, Milwankee; schooner Params, Marquette.

Charters—Schooners Mary E. Perew, H. W. Sare, Scotia, Ellen Spry, Nelly Redington, coal, to Chicago State State Schooners J. B. Marrili, and Chicago State State Schooners State Schooners State State Schooners State State

2.50 per 1.000 feet to Albany, and fork. Staves to New York, \$1.75 per and lard, \$1.85 per ton. Canal shipme

Norway, Siberia, Albacon 1, John Wesley, F. H. Giffo 1 down—Propetters Gorde

he schooner Trinidad, coal-inden, sunt at sle, is in fourteen feet of water, and in osition from any weather.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARBIVALA.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoe, sundries, Stmr Muskeron, Muskeron, aundries, Prop Skylark, Bentou Harbor, sundries, Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries, Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries, Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries, Prop Harbor, Muskeron, Muskeron, Lamber, Prop G. C. Hentale, White Lake, sundries, Prop G. P. Heath, Sangatuck, sundries, Prop Gorge Dunbar, Muskeron, humber, Prop George Dunbar, Muskeron, humber, Prop George Dunbar, Muskeron, humber, Prop George Dunbar, Muskeron, humber, Prop Alastea, Brie, sundries, Prop George Dunbar, Muskeron, humber, Prop Goonto, Green Bay, studries, Prop Hismanuk, Meuekaumen, towns, Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, coal, Schr Anna Maria, Ludwigton, humber, Schr Gleech, Ludwigton, Humber, Schr Hiverside, Erie, coal, Schr Harvey Bissell, Buffalo, coal, Schr Hurvey Bissell, Buffalo, coal, Schr Hurvey, Ludwigton, humber, Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskeron, humber, Schr C. Harte, Muskeron, humber, Schr Humbor, Schr Musker, Muskeron, humber, Schr Humbor, Schr Humbor, Muskeron, humber, Schr Humbor, Schr Humbor, Muskeron, humber, Schr H. Withouk, Menekaume, humber, Schr H. Withouk, Menekaume, humber, Schr H. Withouk, Menekaume, humber, Schr H. D. Moore, Frankfort, lumber, Schr H. D. Moore, Frankfort, lumber, Schr Shandon, Kingston,

Schr H. D. Moore, Frankfort, humber,
ACTUAL SAILING.
Schr Shandon, Kingston,
Schr Rosa Bell, Grand Haven,
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee,
Schr Mystic, Muskegron,
Schr Belle Brown, Milwankee,
Schr Durard, Ford River,
Schr Pigrim, Green Bay,
Tug J. Latham, Sturgeon Bay,
Schr Agnes, Muskegron,
Prop B. G. Paters, Manistee,
Schr Baoine, Muskegron,
Schr Raceald, Einesten, Schr B. F. Wade, Manistee. Schr Kearaure, Menominee. Prop B. E. Thompson, Muskey Schr Edna, Calumet. Schr M. Nau, Green Bay. Schr Westchaster, Muskeyon.

Schr Edna, Calumet.
Schr M. Nau, Green Bay.
Schr M. Schr Westehnster, Muskegon.
Schr Hyderabad, Kingston.
Schr Capella, Muskegon.
Schr Pinnet, Muskegon.
Schr Pinnet, Muskegon.
Schr Pinnet, Muskegon.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake.
Schr M. Ludwig, Pauls Pier.
Schr Carrier, White Rake.
Schr L. Pratt, Ludington.
Schr G. Elien, Duck Lake.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington.
Schr G. Elien, Duck Lake.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington.
Schr G. Elien, Duck Lake.
Schr Harttord, Buffalo, 21,74 bn corn.
Schr Harttord, Buffalo, 21,74 bn corn.
Schr Harttord, Buffalo, 21,74 bn corn.
Schr B. R. Martin, Duffalo, 21,74 bn corn.
Schr B. R. Martin, Duffalo, 21,74 bn corn.
Schr Harttord, Buffalo, 21,74 bn corn.
Schr Hand, Kewnunee, 100 bris salt.
Schr B. D. Bailey, Ruffalo, 40,000 bn corn.
Schr Hand, Kewnunee, 100 bris salt.
Schr B. D. Bailey, Ruffalo, 40,000 bn corn.
Schr Heasaukee, Buffalo, 30,000 bn corn.
Schr Haistead, Buffalo, 30,000 bn corn.
Schr Haistead, Buffalo, 30,000 bn corn.
Schr Manzanilla, Kingston, 22,400 bn corn.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Buffalo, 21,000 bn wheat and sundres.
Schr C. J. Magill, Buffalo, 21,000 bn corn.
Schr Knight Tomplar, Black River, 25 bris flour, 2005 bn corn.
Schr Knight Tomplar, Black River, 25 bris flour, and sundries.
Schr C. J. Magill, Buffalo, 37,000 bn corn.
Frop Lawrence, Cleveland, 13,548 bn corn.
Schr Knight Tomplar, Black River, 25 bris flour, and sundries.
Schr C. J. Magill, Buffalo, 30,000 bn corn.
Frop Lawrence, Cleveland, 13,548 bn corn.
Schr Knight Tomplar, Black River, 25 bris flour, and sundries.
Schr C. J. Magill, Buffalo, 30,000 bn corn.
Frop Linkdephia, Erie, 20,000 bn corn.
Frop Linkdephia, Erie, 20,000 bn corn.
Frop Linkdephia, Erie, 20,000 bn corn.

How the Reve Whereby the An

CIVIL-SER

man, and Schurz Mr. Sperry said? ourth of the reven speak of the prese You have pro

quoting that estima ions, and wh hardly accuse of timate would inc millions, and leav 60 per cent of the entitled.

The Commission pressed no opinion that according to

the German Empire You remark, Gen is given by the adve form that most of ments were made May not this pro-significant fact sta and curtously illust homesty recognized the revenue, and have been in the P appointed in the ci time disalssed, and

AGAIN UBGED

writers who you one-quarter of the New York Custom of collection," it is tounding declarate that after the lected at New the amount is the amount Treasury by for that is the pla and one could he circulation of su view (September-fourth of the reve-lected are not coll unexplained man mate into the asse Is LOST TO

you will admit, G rather a grokesque against Civil-Serv more officers of a (House with mal declarations; arma with cant and ins reform movement in exclamations o confempt, and pits of an assertion who perverted and dist estimate by expert skillful Commission yourself commen

Alexis at Washi plained for the or offered as an fi the offense. The tions, with such charge, do not of Ministers and Second of the Empero

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM. Reply of John Jay (Ex-Minister to Austria) to Gen. Grant's Charges.

How the Revenues Were Not Collected, but Stolen.

sult to Russia, America's steadfast Friend.

Ohnice of an Umpire on the Canadian Fishery Question,

60. 94 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK, ie 1 1850.—To the Editor of the New York roll: Gem. Grant's friend might have ment of the superior efficiency of our Iservice. We cannot forget the startling oursement made in the first report of Commission in 1871, headed by Mr. Carinconnection in 1871, headed by Mr. Curtis, and composed of gentlemen whom you eulogized as well fitted for their daties, when they said: "It is calculated by those who have made a careful study of all the facts that one fourth of the revenue of the United States is annually lost in the collection." You remember, perhaps, that when you so warmly recommended that report to the attention of Congress its estimate of loss led to in interesting debate in the Senate, in which Senators Morton, Trumbull, Sherman, and Schurz took part, and in the House Mr. Sperry said: "The statement is evidently a cautious one, and more weighty bently a cautious one, and more weighty be-use it is cautious. What is lost is one-rth of the revenue. They are lost in the

fourth of the revenue. They are lost in the collection—that is not collected. . . They speak of the present system as unsound,—fatally is the word,—fatally unsound."

You have probably heard that the Commission on the New York Custom-House, in quoting that estimate reported by your Com-mission in 1871, said that in 1877 a dismember of Congress, who had had occasion to watch the operations of the customs service, estimated the annual loss at

This gentleman appears, from the North American Review (September-October, 1878; article, "Civil-Service Reform") to have been Gen. Butler, whom you describe as a man of courage, honor, and sincere convictions, and whom his worst enemies would hardly accuse of "cant." Gen. Butler's estimate would increase the loss by many millions, and leave to the Government only 60 per cent of the revenue to which they are entitled.

60 per cent of the revenue to which they are entitled.

The Commission on the Custom-House expressed no opinion of their own, but showed that according to the estimate of your Commission the loss at New York would have been \$2,00,000, and quoted Gen. Arthur's opinion that a loss of many millions had been caused by the law of 1874, passed subsequently to the report which you laid before Congress, and he spoke of "those who are undertaking and accomplishing great frauda." These frauds are accomplished by collusion in false weights and measures, by illegal damage allowed, frauds in classification and appraisement, fraudulent refunds secured by tribery, and among the various fraudulent devices that of illegal free permits without entry or appraisement, seems to have increased at

A MOST ALARMING BATE. the number granted from March, 1874, to Mny, 1875, being over two hundred—(letter of Mr. Sherman, Jan. 15, 1879)—and those issued in 1878 being 3,188—(Gen. Arthur's letter to Mr. Conkling, July 27, 1879). Secretary Sherman said, Jan. 31, 1809. "In a case which has come to light since the retirement of Mr. Arthur, it has been shown that goods ason which the duties amounted to \$120,000 were delivered to the parties without the payment of any duties to the Government." Your assurances that our Civil Service is as efficient as any in Europe will hardly be accepted, if we lose in the collection of cur revenue, as by the estimate of your Commission nearly twice the customs revenue of

emicient as any in Europe will narrily be accepted, if we lose in the collection of our revenue, as by the estimate of your Commission, nearly twice the customs revenue of the Gernan Empire.

You remark, General, that the impression is given by the advocates of Civil-Service reform that most of the Executive appointments were made out of the Pentientiary. May not this provoke a reminder of the significant fact stated by General Sharpe, and curiously illustrative of the standard of honesty recognized at the New York Custom-House, that a man known to have defrauded the revenue, and who ought, therefore, to have been in the Pentientiary, was twice reappointed in the customs service and a third time disalised, and

AGAIN URGED FOR REAPPOINTMENT.

As to the charge against Mr. Jay and other writers who you say have asserted "that onequarter of the revenue collected at the New York Custom-House is lost in process of collection," it is a certainly a wild and astounding declaration; for who can imagine that after the revenue has been collected at New York, one-quarter of the Secretary of the Treasury, for that is the plain meaning of the assertion, and one could hardly object to apply to the circulation of such a story any terms of condemnation. But if you will permit me, General, to suggest a thought which flashes upon me, and which I hardly dare to mention, Is it possible that while recalling indistinctly the estimate submitted by your Commission in 1877, and again in the North Americaa Review (September-October, 1878), that one-fourth of the revenues that ought to be collected at New York

18 LOST TO THE GOVERNMENT?

If this idea is probably correct it would

collected at New York

B LOST TO THE GOVERNMENT?

If his idea is probably correct it would seem well certainly to omit that passage, for you will admit, General, that it would be rather a grotesque opening of your campaign against Civil-Service reform to charge one or more officers of a Counmission on the Custon-House with making wild and astounding declarations; arraign reformers far and wide with cant and insincerity; to condemn the reform neumentas unsound, and to indulge in exchangions of surprise, astonishment, confempt, and pity, and all on the ground of an assertion which proves to be your own perverted and distorted version of a careful estimate by experts, presented by your own skillful Commission, in a report which you youngle commended to Congress, and which, after discussion in the Senate, became for the American people a great standing argument for reform.

You must admit, General, that if this should prove to be the true explanation of the "wild and astounding declaration," your best friends might be inclined to smile, and those less friendly might hall it as a joke, illustrating what you know of Civil-Service reform, and adding point to your suggestion that you know more about it than it. Curtis. IS LOST TO THE GOVERNMENT?

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bu corn, 10,000 bu corn, ur wheat, br Kingston, ris pork, 12, undries.

ats. is corn, 50 tos iron and in-orn, 750 bris

THE OFFENSIVE TELEGRAM

the Emperor of Russia, our great and true friend when others were against us, and the subsequent omission to emertain bis son Aleris at Washington, have never been explained, for the quarrel with Catacazy when offered as an apology, simply added to be offense. The great rulers of great nations, with such mighty interests in their charge, do not descend to the quarrels of limiters and Secretaries, and our treatment of the Emperor and his son, as it stands upon he record and before the diplomacy of Europe, was patry and discreditable. It did nimites to the regard and pratitude of the American people for the Czar and his Government; it misrepresented the culture, the couriesy, and the hospitality of the Republic; and it Gen. Grant has a single word in defense of his treatment of Alexander and Alexia, it may be well to say it.

Much interest would be felt in an explanation by the General of the course he took in a matter which concerns our foreign-born cititin, as bearing on the right of asylum, and mperling their rights and ilberties when their extradition is demanded.

The rule on the Continent, as clearly shown by the Lord Chancellor, whose authorities were conclusive, had been that no person surrendered could be prosecuted or contemned, except for the crime on which his structured that the short of the same important to the safety of our German fellow-citizens, and should have been archally adhered to on their account. But,

in the face of the Continental authorities which secured that right for our naturalized citizens, Gen. Grant, in correspondence with England, insisted on the recognition of the opposit true—that a person surrandered for one crime may be tried and convicted on another of which he has had up not ee.

In tiew of the free institutions and enlightened jurisprudence of England and America the allowance of this power to their Courts may perfups not seriously endanger the liberties of their cluzens, but by those familiar with the extent to which the judiciary of the Confluent is influenced by the policy of the Government, the effect of the change on the safety of extradited persons in times of policical excitement can easily be imagined.

Government, the effect of the change on the safety of extradited persons in times of political excitement can easily be imagined. A CHOICE OF AN UMPIRE IN THE FIBRERIES QUESTION.

A frank explanation by Gen. Grant of the management by the Government of the fisheries question, especially of its choice of the Minister of Bergium as imapire, would have a profound interest for the country, which is completely in the dark on a subject of National importance. The loss of five and a half millions counts, it is true, as little, when compared with the untold millions of revenue which according to the estinates of Gen. Grant's Commission are annually lost in the collection. But Americans are not fond of paying money unless it is due, and they like to get their money's worth.

The General was not one of the negotiators of the treaty who used the language defining so scantily the rights of our fishermen that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Evarts have differed as to its meaning, but upon President Grant was devolved the duty of selecting an umpire, and the country waits to know why he selected the representative of a kingdom which owes its existence to England and depends on England for its safety.

Despitenbundant and conclusive testimony the evidence.

The judgment was promptly paid by us. The silver service is ready for his Excellency in acknowledgment of the favor rendered at our request. But the grave question, Why did the President ask the Count de Beust to appoint the Belgian Minister, after having admitted that his national sympathies and official position created a bias and unfitted him for the post, is a question that remains unanswered. A hundred years have not passed since the negotiators of the peace at Parts secured the fisheries by their skillful diplomacy, despite the opposition of France to the concession, on the ground that they would prove—as the Count de Vergennes rightly anticipated—"a nursery for our seamen." From that time to this our fishermen have owed little to diplomacy, which seems to have abridged their

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY the great question of the Day
is the strengthening of the Republic, already
so largely stripped by feeble and low-toned
administration, of the fruits of the War; and
President Hayes' Administration, whatever
its shortcomings, presents, in its clearness
and freedom from scandal, the strength and
hope of the Republican party.

That Gen. Grant should be opposed to the
reform of the Civil Service, and hold its promoters in contempt, will be to thousands a
matter of disappointment and regret; but,
sluce the fact is so, it is perhaps well that he
should have defined his views on the reform and the reformers with a clearness and
boldness of expression that leave no question as to the direction of his sympathies and
his influence.

John Jay.

HOMER ON THE THIRD TERM.

Greece and America—History After
Thirty Centuries Repeats Itself.

New York Trouse.

The historian of Ulysses I. was also the
historian of Ulysses II. A complete history
of the wanderings of our modern Ulysses is
found in the Odyssey. Every stage of that
journey in search of a third term, from the
White House in the spring of 1877 around
the world to Galena in 1880, is described with
wonderful accuracy. To the politician of
this epoch, for whom Greek is a pastime and
even Sanscrit a mildiy stimulating recreaeven Sanscrit a mildly stimulating recrea-tion, the narrative is accessible in the rhythmic lines of the original. Less erudite persons can trace the story in Bryant's trans-lation. Turning to Book XIX., line 241, of of the reception of the distinguished wan-

lation. Turning to Book XIX., line 241, of the latter work, we find this general mention of the reception of the distinguished wanderer at the Courts of Europe:

I led Ulysses, and a thi liberal cheer Welcomed the eats for plentifully stored The royal dwelling was.

After conducting as a typical one for all the countries visite, the historian breaks out with this referent to a well-known personal habit of the distinguished pligrim. The quotation is troe Book XXII., line 60:

Ulysses steeped in Book XIII., line 60:

Ulysses steeped in Hold the wanderer from his messages came to the wanderer from his messages came to the wanderer from his faith it for in Book XIII when 648, we find this entry:

Ulysses gladly saw That while he was in distant lands his goods were watched so faithfully.

Suddenly, however, he received news which led him to resolve ubort an immediate return to his native land. When he was reasoned with on the subject Book XV., line 437; Ulysses, the great surferer, answered thus:

There is nought.

Worse than s wander the life. Unseemly carea A hungry stomach blings to homeless men.

We next encounter him on his homeward voyage, telling his adventures and displaying his presents to a deviced companion (Book XIV., line 383):

There beard 1 of Ulysses. Pheidon told How he received him as a guest and friend When on his homeward voyage. Then he showed The wealth Ulysses guthered brass and gold And steel divinely wrought.

The enthusiastic greeting which sounded in his ears when he set foot again on American soil seems to have convinced him that his journey had been well taken (Book XIX., line 180):

And here Ulysses would have been long since But that he deemed it wise to travel far and gather wealth—for well Ulysses know Beyond all other men the arts of gain.

The historian refers to the pilgrim's quiet life in his old home at Galena in this graphic sketch (Book XIV., line 183):

Ulysses the The followers and agents by his personal presence seems to have moved the poet to unwonted anger, for how otherw

Chicago to Hades? (Book XI., line 581);
Usysses, what hath moved thee to attempt
This prostest of thy labors? How is it
That thou hast found the courage to descend
To Hades?
Here the narrative ends, but not here the
resources of the historian. The clamor of
the opposing factions at the coming Chicago
Convention seems to have so confused his
prophetic vision that he was in doubt about
the outcome. Like a thrifty prophet whose
reputation was at stake, he prepared two
sequels for his story, leaving posterity to chap
on the one which would fit the actual outcome. In case the third-term scheme succeeded, he supplied this comprehensive triplet to round out the tale (Book XXIV., line
500);

In case of failure, two passages are found to fit the case, one to be addressed by the hero himself to a faithful follower, who may possibly be Senator Logan (Book, XIV., line

hero himself to a faithful follower, who may possibly be Senator Logan (Book XIV., line 205):
Old man, I shall not give thee that reward, For never will Ulyssee come again To his own palace.
While the other (Book XIV., line 450) indicates that the historian has lost faith in his hero:
The gods all hate
Ulysses, since they neither caused his death in the great War of Troy, nor, when the war was over, suffered him to die at home.
And in the armsof those who loved him most; For then would all the Greeks have reared to him A monument, and mighty would have been The heritage of glory for his son.

Fashionable Cambling in London. High pluy in some circles of London society has not yet died out, as witness the following portion of the published testimony of Lambri, who sued Mr. Labouchere, of Trach, for a libel, and who lost his suit; "I met Mr. Labouchere at Lady Sebrigat's; I remained there until to clock in the morning; I lost money there at play, £1,00, which I paid to Lady Sebright in Freech bank-notes; I paid the money two or three descriptions.

RICHA COLORADOUAHDIS

The Hailroad-Trip from Benver to Als-mosa-Arkansas Canyon-Veta ass-The Heturn of the Tenderfoot. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

ALAMOSA, Colo., May 26.—As I am not an animated eyclopedia, I do not pretend to remember who said. "Travel is the fool's paradise." I have a lingering suspicion that Emerson was the guilty party. Under certain conditions the saying is a true one. But a man's liver has a good deal to do with it, after all. I don't think any one can travel much in Colorado and acknowledge himself a fool for enjoying the experience he undergoes.

a tool for enjoying the experience he undergoes.

I left Denver Monday evening on the night
express over the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, and awoke the next morning at South
Arkansas, the last station on the Leadville
extension of the road. It is hardly worthy
the name of station yet, however, as there
are no buildings erected. The railroad employés live and sleep in cars on the sidetracks, which are also crowded to their fullest capacity with material for road-building.
The extreme end of the line at present is
nine miles west of Arkansas Station, and the

The extreme end of the line at present is nine miles west of Arkansas Station, and the road will be in Leadville by July 4.

As our party could get no breakfast where the train halted, we boarded a locomotive and returned a couple of miles to Badger Creek, one of the points of departure of the stage-line for Leadville. Here we got a breakfast hurriedly served, but substantial withal, and awaited with what philosophy we could the arrival of the express for Pueblo. It came in time, and we were whirling over the narrow-range at a fearful rate. ing over the narrow-gauge at a fearful rate through the Arkansas Cañon,—that wonder of Nature that has so often been sung by the ing over the narrow-gauge at a fearful rate through the Arkansas Cañon,—that wonder of Nature that has so often been sung by the tourist and correspondent. I shall not regret my trip over this portion of the Rio Grande Railway. There is nothing on the line of the Pacific Railroads to equal it in grandeur; and especially at this time of the year is it peculiarly attractive, by reason of the great volume of water in the Arkansas River, second only to the "Whirlpool" below Niagara Falls. With what an awful fury it dashes through the narrow gorges that rise like a wall of iron as if to bar its progress! Great trenks of trees are borne upon its bosom like chips, and dashed against the rocks and whirled madly over the precipices that are formed by frowning rocks rising in mid-stream. And this scene chains the vision for a hundred miles, until the stream widens as it passes through the plain near Pueblo, the connecting point for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Denver & Rio Grande Roads. It is a most animated scene which presents itself as the several trains meet here at noon. Hurry and confusion, a Babel of tongues, a thousand interests meet, and intermingle, and jostic one another. Trains for Denver and Alamosa, Cañon City, Colorado Syrings, Santa Fé, Ransas City, arrive and depart. The train for Southern Colorado backs into position, and we are once more en route.

After leaving Pueble the scene changes. We have left the swelling Arkansas, and are now in the centre of a vast plain, stretching away in the filimitable atmosphere, and losing itself in a fanciful mirage. The wind rises, and a fearful storm of sand beats upon the windows of our ceach. Suddenly the train stops with a jerk. We are off the track. The sund mad come in such masses, and with such terrible force, that the track was covered, and the trucks of the locomotive jumped the truck. A few alight; but the cutting sand, worse than drifting suow or driving hali, force us quickly to seek the seclusion that a pulman grants. Then arises the dread ques

engine. Then the train-men set to work with a will to dig the sand away from the passenger-engine, and press? with two efforts. We becomed the separate of the passenger-engine, and press? with two efforts. We becomed the separate of the prospect by the sand-storm continued all the afternoon, and we lost much of the sublimity of the prospect presented by the unbroken storm luiled, and the train entered the famous Veta Fass, and prepared for the secent of the mountain. An additional engine was attached to the train, and the ascent begun. Veta proper, where we took on the secent of the mountain is 9,30 feet above sea-level. The ascent was necessarily slovy; and, as we wound stound its Muleshoe Bend and gradually ascended the mountain, the view-was grand beyond all description. Across the gorge was a mountain whose summit is seed the sky, while away to the northward the vision took in a panoram of uncountain. The word of the streething whiles. I have seen but one view to countain, and that from the summit of War-Eagle Mountain, Idaho, which commands the Sunke River and Valley and 150 miles of mountainous Oregon. I saw the latter under exceptionally advantageous circumstances,—at high floon of a bright and beautiful summer-day, and in the midst of a cloudless atmosphere,—and it may be this circumstances,—at high floon of a plain, was passed after dusk, and Alamosa reached at 16 p. m. As the train entered this place the greatest precallon was necessary, as the Rio Grande had overflowed its banks, and oven threatened to overflow the town. Hispply the latter danger seems to have been avered and at this writing the waters are about thirty-five miles south of here, and the work is still being pushed with remarkable vigor towards New Mexico. The contractors have, I and of one proper fellow and the summit of the present passenger and register them of the proper for the great southwest. A good many prospectors have made this bare feet stretched on his blankets. What a lock of appealing hunger he fixed upon the train as we w

COMSTOCK AND BODIE.

The Prospects of the Various Mines in Those Districts.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Virginia City, Nev., May 26.—At this time there is but little ore produced from the Comstock mines in proportion to the great amount of work that has been done and is being done in prospecting for it. Just now there are only four mines yielding ore, and they are not coming up to the product of those mines in former times. The output is now confined to the Union Consolidated, Ophir, California, and Consolidated Virginia, and the ore is not of high grade. That of the Consolidated Virginia, and the ore is not of high grade. That of the Consolidated Virginia, and the ore is not of high grade. That of the Consolidated Virginia, is gives very satisfactory assays, but that of the others is only about half as good. The quality of ore varies in the same body at times; there are spots that much exceed others in value. All being taken out together and mixed, good, and that not so good, go through the mili together. The yield from the four above-mentioned mines last week aggregated 2,000 tons 1,450 pounds.

The prospects in the Sierra Nevada Mine, now that there is no fear from a surplus of water, as it can all be easily handled by the water, as it can all be easily handled by the Union pumps, are that it will again become ore-producing, as there are several points where ore-bodies are known to exist, although the extent of them is not yet known.

It will be very strange if ore in paying quantities is not found in the Mexican, judging from the ravorable prospects that are met with in several localities. Of course, ore is being extracted from the mines on both sides of it. Other and Union Consolidated, and

with in several localities. Of course, ore is being extracted from the mines on both sides of it, Ophir and Union Consolidated, and there are strong probabilities that those bodies will extend into the Mexican.

The Best & Belcher and Gould & Curry Companies are doing no prospecting, confining their work to sinking a joint shaft. They have a connection with the north branch of the Sutro Tunnel, which carries off the water; thereby they are not necessitated to do any pumping.

The Savage, Hale & Norcross, and Chollar & Potosi are doing work necessary to connect those mines with the 2,400-level drift from the combination shaft, through which their waters will flow; and, if the pumps in that shaft can lift it up to the connection with the Sutro Tunnel (about 800 feet), they will be relieved from any trouble from supplus water for some time to come, which will enable them to prosecute the prospecting in those mines, which they have been unable to do for a long time back. I think that the chances are good for their finding ore bodies which will restablish their reputation as bonanza mines.

The Yellow Jacket new shaft is at a depth of 3,000 feet. The diamond-drill has been run down from the bottom seventy-feet, at which point a strong flow of water was encountered, being of 170 degrees of heat, almost up to the boiling-point at this altitude. In consequence, sluking has been suspended for the present. A drift is being run south from the 2,828 station of the shaft, to connect with a drift coming up from the Crown Point, Kentucky, and Belcher, which will be the 2,760 level of those mines. When the connections are all made, the ventilation will be much improved, and the water can be

run south from the 2,828 station of the shaft to connect with a drift conling up from the Crown Point, Kentucky, and Beicher, which will be the 2,760 level of those mines. When the connections are all made, the ventilation will be much improved, and the water can be so handled that it will give but little tronble. The new pumps of the Yellow Jacket will all: be in place, and sverything connected with them in readiness for starting up, by the latter part of next monih.

It will take a long time to sink the Forman shaft (down now 1,100 feet) to such a depth that it will beneft the Overman, Caledonia, and other mines for drainage.

The New York Mining Company have lately not with a very good prospect on the 1,800 level, which may develop into a body of ore of considerable importance. It is in a front ledge which runs parallel with the Comstock, and may be of importance on several accounts. It probably extends south into the Lady Washington; and the same ledge is known to run north through the Leviathan ground 2,000 feet. The Leviathan Company are running cross-cuts east to intersect the ledge. The width of the ledge from wall to wall in the New York is known to be ninety feet.

The Ophir Company will, as soon as the connection is made between their mine and the C. & C, shaft, close work at their shaft, and carry on all their work through that shaft.

The expenses of all the mining companies are being very much curtailed, which will continue to be done as fast as possible in the future, thereby reducing assessments.

The north branch of the Sutro Tunnel is now 250 feet in California ground, and the header a distance of 3,045 feet from the main tunnel. The south branch is in Builton ground 390 feet, and the header 1,040 feet from the main tunnel. The south branch is in Builton ground 390 feet, and the header 1,040 feet from the main tunnel. The south branch is not him to mine that will return the cost of exception of the times that will return the cost of exception of the south of the tunnel, is all monoshine; there

reason for that, aside from its being actually the case.

There are quite favorable reports from the Bodie mines lately, which go to prove that Bodie is a good mining camp. The ore encountered in the Jupiter Mine there gives good assays.

The Troga is looking well; also the Belvidere, Addenda, Oro, and the Noondays.

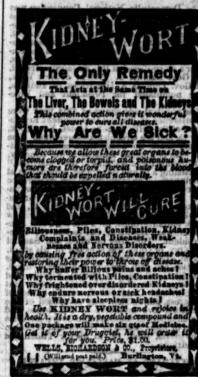
The Boston Consolidated is looking especially well. On the 200 level very rich gold ore is found, that will assay up into the thousands. This blds fair to be a rich mine. As the mine is opened and the developments progress, the prospects increase; and, when the mine is sufficiently opened, it will be in order to have a mill built, which can be constantly kept running from the accumulation of ore extracted before the mill can be put in operation, and the constant extraction after the mill is started up.

The Consolidated Pacific has a prospect of being one of the best mines in Bodie. It has been managed very economically and with good judgment, and is being wall operated,—so that, when the extraction of ore commences, it can be kept up without stopping to open new ground as the extraction proceeds; it will be so advanced that the dead work will keep ahead of the ore-extraction. The mine will be known what there is there, and where it is.

The Consolidated Pacific is supplied with good, substantial hoisting-works, smficiently powerful to enable the Company to sink to the depth of 1,200 feet. The ore thus far developed on several levels is of excellent quality, and the veins are of good size, regular, and permanent. The Belvidere, its neighbor, has rich ore, and quite a quantity of it, which will be taken out of the mine as soon as steam hoisting-works are erected. The drifts all are mostly filled with ore, there being scarcely room to store away any more. It is the intention of the Company to proceed at once to erect a building over the shaft and put up hoisting-works as soon as the materials can be delivered onthe ground,—all the necessary supplies and materials having

The Standard Consolidation to its stock incident. The outlook for the property of the Bodes District is very favori se.

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Three Eras in American History.

The Rebellion, Its Suppression, and Reconstruction.

A Resume of the Great Political Events from Buchanan to Haves.

The Conventions of 1856, 1860, and 1873 will igure in history as three of the most exciting wents in our National political record. Not only were grave issues at stake, but questions of personal preferment to be decided that agitated each party to an unwonted has agitated each party to an unwonted that agitated each party to a unwonted that agitated each party to degree. This was especially the case in the first two instances named. It is a remarkable fact that many of the ante-convention "booms" of those days became completely demoralized when victory seemed to be alost at hand.

ng events had occurred since the in-tion of Franklin Pierce in 1853, which were destined in no long time vents which were destined in no long time or rend in twain the great Democratic arry, and array the two sections against ach other in a mortal struggle. The Kanas troubles had culminated in a species of order warfare, which resulted more disstrously to the country than to those adenturers and ruffians who participated in the storm which had been stayed for a large by the nativotism and statesmanship of me by the patriotism and statesmanship of e great Kentuckian had broken out arresh, da loose rein had been given to partisanly in the National Legislature. The Misuri Compromise had been swept away by e enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, d neither section seemed to care longer out the concealment of its real sentiments. on the 2d of June, 1806, the Democrace ational Convention met at Cincinnati. Busanan, Pierce, Douglas, and Cass were the mes before that body. On the seventeenth llot Mr. Buchanan was unanimously chosen research the choice of the Convention for ice-President. The platform fully committee-President. The platform fully committee-President. The platform fully committee-President in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The issage of this bill had stirred up a strong ntiment in the country. Its aggressive sture inflicted a heavy blow upon the Demurate party, and fell into the Whig camp is a bombshell, absolutely blowing it to oms. The small cloud which has already on spoken of expanded into a portentous fair, which covered the whole political orizon and threatened to deluge the country.

on June 17, 1856, the first Republican Conntion was held at Philadelphia, Henry S. ne, of Indiana, presiding. Col. John C. mont was nominated for President on direct hellor processing 282 years to 125 for nont was nominated for President on rest ballot, receiving \$59 votes to 195 for e John McLean, of Ohio, 2 for Charles ser, and I for William H. Seward. William H. Seward. Willifor Vice President on the first ballot, ving \$57 votes, the remainder being scathetween Abraham Lincoln (46), David ot (48), Charles Sumner (35), and elever candidates.

E AMERICAN OR "KNOW-NOTHING" PARTY. E AMERICAN OR "KNOW-NOTHING" PARTY. ast about this time a new movement, seth had gained a footing in several of the tes, culminated in a convention in Philaphia. The Convention met on the 22d of bruary, and all the States were represent with the exception of Maine, Vermont, agis, and South Carolina. They called inselves Americans, but were genity known through the country. "Know-Nothings," a term applied them in derision. Many of the Whigs, ose life-long hatred to the Democratic ty precluded their affiliation with this ly, and whose opposition to the principles. I platform of the Republican party precited them from voting with it, became inflied with this movement. The keyne of the organization seems to have been principle that "Americans should rule atrica." Millard Fillmore was elected by Convention as its candidate for President d Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, Vice-President.

or Vice-President.

A Whig Convention met at Baltimore on he 17th of September. Edward Bates, of discouri, presided. A number of discouri, presided. A number of discouries and the second of the Whig arry had departed and that its nominees muld not command the respect of a sorporal's guard. After some very high-toned and patriotic resolutions, characteristic of its former history and those who still claims tenaciously to the old organization, the nominations of the American Convention, held in Philadelphia, were unanimously ratified. The contest which followed these nominations was bitter and determined. The whole strength of the Nation was exhibited at the polls. Buchanan and Breckingler to 114 for Fremont and Dayton, and 8—the State of Maryland alone—for Fillmore and Donelson.

The CAMPAIGN OF 1860—DECISIVE EVENTS.

The immense gain of the Republicans in 1856 and the formidable front then presented alarmed the extremists in the South. Events trainspiring in the National hails of legislation, the discussion of the Helper book, the Kansas struggle, the attack upon Senator Sunner, and the John Brown raid all combined to arouse the fears of the country and to conjuel thoughtful men to prepare for and anticipate that struggle which seemed inevitable. The Republican party, like all new organizations, was vigorous and active. It had not yet tasted the sweets of gratified ambition, nor had it been pampered by a hold upon the powers of the Government. Its only triumph had been the election of Nathaniel P. Banks as Speaker of the House of of Representatives by a plurality of votes. The Democratic party, on the other hand, had become enervated by a tong lease of power. Many of the great Whigs had sought Bolitical preferment in its ranks. A schism had crept into the party, and was maintained by one of its acknowledged leaders. Stephen A. Dougias, to whoese from the ranks of the Republicans, had boldly proclaimed his famous doctrine of squatter sovereignty. Arrayed against him were many of the stanehest and most experienced of its leaders. For some time before the meeting of the National Convention fears were entertained that its deliberations would not be characterized by harmony or unanimity of sentiment, and upon unanimity or harmony depended all hopes of success.

The Democratic National Convention fears were entertained that its deliberations would not be characterized by harmony or unanimity of sentiment, and upon unanimity or harmony depended all hopes of success.

The Democratic National Convention fears were entertained that its deliberations would not be characterized by harmony or unanimity of sentiment, and upon unanimity or harmony depended all hopes of success.

The Democratic National Convention fears were entertained that its deliberations would not be characterized by harmony or u

Vice-President, his vote also being unanimous.

On May 9, 1860, a "Constitutional Union" Convention was held at Baltimore, twenty states being represented. John Bell, of rennessee, was nominated for President on be first ballot, and Edward Everett for cice-President unanimously on the first allot.

LINCOLN'S NOMINATION AND RLECTION.

The Republican Convention was held at Chicago, on May 16, 1860, all the free and five of the slave States being represented. Seward, Lincoln, Cameron, and Bates were the leading candidates for President, Seward receiving 173½, and Lincoln 103 on the first ballot. On the second ballot, Seward had 184½ and Lincoln 181, the number necessary to a choice being 233. Before the result of the third ballot could be announced, it was ascertained that Seward had 180 and Lincoln 231½, or within 2½ votes of a nomination. A stampede at once began, and when it was over Abraham Lincoln had 354 votes and the nomination. On the second ballot for Vice-President, Hannibal Hamiln, of Maine, had 367 votes, and was declared the nominee, his principal competitor being Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.

The contest, though never doubtful, was perhaps the most active and virulent that has ever taken place in America. The only hope of the South was in the union and hamony of the Democratic party, and that hope fied with the complete disintegration which took place in Baltimore. Some few oversanguine politicians imagined that the election might possibly be thrown into the House of Representatives, but the more experienced saw the handwriting on the wall. Combinations were formed in some of the States to defeat the Republican ticket, but the imminence of the danger was father to the thought, and the clearly defined differences between the contestants would have precluded any fusion had there been a chance of success. In the Electoral College Lincoln and Hamilin received 180 votes; Breekinridge, 25, 682; and Bell, 646, 124. And following this result came the Rebellion of the siaveholding States and the great War for the Union.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

the Rebellion of the slaveholding States and the great War for the Union.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

The campaign of 1804 opened upon a situation laevitable it is true, but by no means flattering to the Administration in the opinion of those who had no means of measuring the facts, and who based their ideas entirely on superficial results. A great war had been going on for more than three years between the North and the South. The rigantic resources of the United States had been taxed to their utmost to supply the bone and sinew, the material required for its prosecution, and yet no appreciable result had apparently been reached. The Rebels still presented a bold front, and on many fields, if they had not been absolutely successful, they had managed to hold their own. The horrors of the contest were brought home to all portions of the Union and to all classes of the people. The masses did not understand why, with such unlimited resources and such dictatorial powers, the Government had been unable to put down its enemies. Another feature was added to the eampaign which served to stir up opposition in many quarters. By a proclamation of President Lincoln the slaves had all been emancipated in the insurrectionary States, and the able-bodded placed in the armies of the Union. Many were unable to cast aside the prejudices which had grown up with them, while still others in the slaves holding States regarded such a policy as a death-blow to the remaining property they held in these chaftels.

There seemed also to be a widespread dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Republican party proper because of the treatment of some of the military commanders. This manifested itself in a National Convention which met at Cleveland, May 31, 1864, pursuant to a call "To the Radical Men of the Nation," by whom John C. Fremont was nominated for President. The platform adopted by this Convention of 1864 was nominated for the States of the renomination of Mr. Li coln, but it mustered only twenty-two vol. s.—those of Missourt,—the THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

in the derision. Many of the waits in the life in the processite procluded their affiliation with this and whose opposition to the principle had form of the Republican party produced their from voting with it, because the finding that a movement. The key of the organization seems to have been finding that a mericans should rule is a movement. The key of the organization seems to have been finding that a mericans should rule is a movement. The key of the organization seems to have been finding that a mericans should rule is a movement. The key of the organization seems to have been finding that a movement. The key of the organization seems to have been finding that a movement. The key of the organization seems to have been finding that a movement of the content of the content while the polis. The polish were taken to strength of the Nation was exhibited the present of the country compel thoughtful men to prepare and anticipate that struggle which in the polish. The contest which followed only in the polish presented a finding that the south. Event of the extensists in the South. Event and the extrements in the South. Event and the extrements in the South. Event and the commandation of the Republicans processed and that its normal to arouse the fears of the country complet houghtful men to prepare and anticipate that struggle which in evitable. The Republican part of the extensists in the South. Event of the extensists in the South. Event of the event of the extensists in the South. Even the struggle which in evitable. The Republican part of the extension of the Mar. In this they signally failed. The planton, and it is a subject to the extension of the Mar. In this they signally failed. The planton of the Mar. In this they signally failed. The planton of the Mar. In this they signally failed. The planton of the Mar. In this they signally failed. The planton of the

for the Republican candidates to 1,811,784 for the Democratic—a Republican majority of 411,281.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1808—RECONSTRUCTION.

The War was over, but not the issues that sprang from it. A knotty problem was to be solved. The Southern States had been whipped back to their allegiance, but the breaking up of State and local Govrnments left them in a condition of chaotic confusion but little short of pandemonium. It was a trying position for such a Government as ours to be placed in. There were no precedents. It was uscless to "try back." The native shrewdness of the average American must come to the rescue. The untimely death of Abraham Lincoln, upon whom the party leaned with confidence, was a sore misfortune at this juncture. His successor had been reared in a different school of politics, but had been placed upon the ticket from motives of policy. He adopted one system of reconstruction and the Congress of the United States adopted another. The result was an irreparable breach between the two branches of the Government. The question, then, for this campaign was. Which of the two was right?

The Republicans met in convention on the 21st of May at Chicago. The platform congratulated the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, indorsed nerro suffrage at the South, but declared that the question in the North belonged to the States: denounced all forms of repudiation; demanded the equalization and reduction of taxation; declared for economy and reform in the Administration; asserted the justice of the claim of our naturalized clitzens to the protection of the Government, and favored the removal of the disqualifications and disabilities imposed upon the Rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty died out and the safety of the loyal people admitted.

Gen. Diysses S. Grant was unanimously nominated for President of the United States, and on the third ballot the Hon. Schuyler Colfax was nominated for President of the Convention, was nominated for President of the Conve

first term a bitter opposition to the Southern policy of his Administration arose, on account of the support which it gave to the corrupt carpet-bag Governments and its proscription of the reconstructed element. This opposition was largely composed of many of the most influential men of the Republican party, and it culminated in a National Liberal Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, and which two days afterwards nominated Horace Greeley for President on the sixth ballot by a vote of 482 against 187 for Charles Francis Adams. Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was nominated for Vice-President. The Convention Issued a stirring address to the country, arraigning the Administration. Some two weeks later Mr. Greeley accepted the nomination in a characteristic letter, which closed with the memorable words. "Let us class hands across the bloody chasm."

which closed with the memorable words, "Let us clasp hands across the bloody chasm."

It was part of the plan of the Liberal Republican managers to have Mr. Greeley indorsed by the Democracy. There was much opposition to this program, but it was finally acquiesced in by the Democratic National Convention, which met at Baltimore July 9, and which nominated Greeley and Brown, each on the first ballot. In the following September, however, a Convention of Straightout Democrats met at Louisviffe and nominated Charles O'Connor, the distinguished New York lawyer, for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. Mr. O'Connor declined the nomination, but his admirers determined to support him all the same. On the 21st of June a little coterie of Free-Traders, about fifty in all, this number being finally reduced by a "bolf" to twenty-two, met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and nominated W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, for President, and Frederick Law Olmstead for Vice-President. The latter declined, and the former paid no attention to the honor thrust upon him.

The National Republican Convention met at Philadelphia June 5, and the next day renominated President Grant by acclamation, and nominated Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President on the first ballot.

Grant carried all the States except Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri, and Texas, in which Greeley had a majority of the popular vote. Owing to the death of the latter, however, before the Electoral count was made, the Electoral vote of the States named was scattered. Grant and Wilson's Electoral vote was 286.

The Republican National Convention met

son's Electoral vote was 286.

THE CONTEST OF 1876.

The Republican National Convention met at Cincinnati June 14. Senator Blaine led all his opponents to the seventh ballot, when Gov. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, received 284 votes to Mr. Blaine's 351, and was declared the nominee. Senator Morton, of Indiana, Secretary Bristow, of Kentucky, and Senator Conkling were prominent candidates before the Convention. William A. Wheeler, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President.

dent.

The Democratic National Convention was held in St. Louis June 27-29. It was almost as exciting and bitterly contested as the Republican conclave of the previous fortnight. The great difficulty was to effect a compromise of conflicting views on finance as embraced in the hard and soft money theories. After a stormy session this was accomplished, and Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, were nominated for President and Vice-President.

and Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, were nominated for President and Vice-President.

The political side-shows of this year were a conference of leading Independent Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, May 15, and the Greenback Convention. The former made no nomination, contenting itself with issuing an address to the country, but intended as a warning to the "machine," demanding a fit and honorable nomination at Cincinnati. The members of the conference afterwards heartily supported the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. The Greenbackers met at Indianapolis May 17, and nominated Peter Cooper, the venerable New York philanthropist, for President, and Senator Newton Booth, of California, for Vice-President. The latter declined, and Samuel F. Carey, of Ohlo, was selected in his stead. The exciting events which followed the election are still fresh in the public mind. The Electoral votes of Oregon, Florida, and Louisiana were claimed by both parties. But an Electoral Commission, created by act of Congress, and which was composed of five Senators, five members of the House, and five members of the House, and Hendricks.

VETERANS AT HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

WRIGHT'S GROVE, Cook County, June 3.—
In the proceedings, as published in THE

In the proceedings, as published in The TRIBUNE, of the veterans, I am designated as the "old gentleman" who was recognized by the Chair as the one who moved to lay the last of the resolutions reported, on the table. It would have been more respectful, in designating me as above, to have given my name. That motion was not made out of any disrespect to Gen. Grant, but solely because the resolution was not fair, as I thought, to the veterans we had asked to come from abroad and take some action in support of the Republican cause; and as that cause, it was thought, was still the one supporting the principles for which the soldiers fought in the War. As there was nothing in that call designating a purpose to make any expression in favor of any one of the many candidates who had equally been loyal to the Union; as the individuals were admitted to this Convention in Haverly's Theatre only by tickets, which those from abroad had no part in the distribution of, and very few at home, and those few at home only in the interest of one feeling,—it was deemed by me unjust and unfair to assume thus to compromise the veterans of the War; to undertake to have as the expression of a general view and purpose by a Convention in the name of the veterans of Chicago, which may have been chiefly had tickets distributed to carry out and secure one purpose. It looked too much like that measure of exclusion adopted at Springfield, Ill., which excites so general an expression of indignation all over the country, as opposed to fair dealing, which all highnone would do so more than Gen. Grant. In the Convention, I heard, all about where I sat, the most warm expressions of anger at the trap into which they had fallen, set to compromise them by the Veteran Club of Chicago,—a trap which very many would spurp with logingation to set. Hence, to carry out the true spirit, and leave each one to act for himself where he had a fair chance, I moved that the resolution should be placed on the table. Had that been done, there would have been open the TRIBUNE, of the veterans, I am designated

Beaconsfield's Pail—How It Affected
Continental Nations.

The defeat of Lord Beaconsfield's Government not only broke down Prince Bismarck's combinations in foreign policy, but has also encouraged the Liberals, as well as the Chancellor's other opponents in Germany to lift up their heads. One defeat has followed hard upon another at home. The Emperor would not permit Prince Bismarck to pursue an adventurous policy abroad, and his attack upon the great cities of Hamburg and Bremen has roused against him the hostility of a class with which he has hitherto managed to keep on good terms. Nor is this all: his recent action in St. Petersburg and in Paris has not been followed with his wonted success. Strange as it may seem, the leading minds in France are no more willing to give the Junker statesman gredit for straightforwardness than is the combination which is day by day quining power in Russia. Thus, for once the Chancellor is unable to play off his masterily external management against his notorious incapacity in domestic affairs. What will be the result of all this it is, of course, impossible to say; but the speech which Prince Bismanck has just delivered displays an amount of irritation which almost looks like conscious weakness. To consider themselves indispensable is a failing even of some powerful minds; and the filte of Thiers ought never to be forgotten by statesmen who are inclined to trade upon their necessity to their country. Certain it is, at any rate, that of late Prince Bismanck's petuliance has not produced the effect which it did, on former occasions.

COLOSSAL FORTUNES. Individual Wealth in Ancient and

Modern Times.
Sin Francisco Chronicia.

Doubtless the laboring classes at this day in all civilized communities are better housed, fed, clad, and paid than the same class at any other time in the history of the human race. other time in the history of the human race. Yet there never was a time of greater dissatisfaction among workingmen. During the magnificent reign of Louis XIV. there was more extreme poverty in France than there is now in all Europe, Ireland included. The condition of the emancipated Russian serf is far better than that of the French or German peasant two centuries ago; and within the historical era there is no record of a time when fifty millions of the common people and poor were so comfortably situated as the fifty millions who now inhabit the United States.

when fifty millions who now inhabit the United States.

But if the condition of the poor has improved, the private fortunes of the rich have so increased as to utterly confound all attempts at comparison with the rich men of past ages. "As rich as Crosus" has stood for an adage these twenty-three centuries. Yet Crosus was a King who devoted his whole energies to the acquisition of rold, and there is good reason to believe that we have not less than half a dozen men and women in this State who are richer in gold and its equivalents than this Lydian monarch. The richest man in Rome at the time of Cresar was Crassus. His fortune has been carefully estimated by several historians, but never above \$8,500,000 of our money. This is not much more than William H. Vanderbilits yearly income, and it is more than \$1,000,000 below the appraisement of the fortune of the late William S. O'Brien, of this city. The Astor estate was valued ten years ago at \$40,000,000. At a moderate rate of accretion—say 5 per cent—it must now amount to \$00,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000,000. The yearly income in the year yearly incomes cach exceed the allowances of Parliament to the Queen

years ago as sourceour sey 5 per craite ribes to corretion to 200,000,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000. The yearly income at the same rate is \$3,000. The yearly income of the monarch of the British Empire, and a good deal more than the entire revenues of the English Government 200 years ago. It is asserted that there are registered to the same are commoners. Half a century ago the reputed vealthiest man in America was old Stephen Girard of Philadelphia. His estates was appreciation, and when the Bank of Stephen Girard of Philadelphia. His estates was appreciated was appreciation, and when the Bank of Stephen Girard of Philadelphia. His estates was a superson that the United States each greater than Girard's, and half a dozan more than twice as great, in the purchasing power of money the ancients had the advantage. A dollar would buy more a thousand years ago than five will not be also and will street he was classed among the "Hooray One" of the States ach greater than Girard's, and half a dozan more than twee agreed the same was a state of the same was a state of the same was a state of the same and the United States alone of \$50,000 are same was a state of the same and the United States alone of \$50,000 are same and the United States alone of the Boinan Catholic Church in his dominions they did not amount to a tenth as many acres as the grain of Congress to the Northern Pacific Railroad; but they were grouply to his patients of the Boinan Catholic Church in his dominions they did not amount to a tenth as many acres as the grain of Congress to the Northern Pacific Railroad; but they were grouply to his patients and the provisions of the new charter the enormous people of England and Scoling of the States alone of the Roinan Catholic Church in his dominions they did not for twenty or thirty years free from taxes, will have a property in land worth anywhere from \$40,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, or \$3,000,000 to \$360,000,000 for each of its principal stockholders. These figures, thought they at first thought seem to run into the region of fable, are not much more astounding than the exploits of the Vanderbilts, Astors, and Packards aiready realized. The great landed estates of England are protected by laws of entail and primogeniture, forbidden in the United States.

RESIGNATION OF CONSUL SCROGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 3.—Col. George Scroggs, of this city, in consequence of long-continued ill-health, some time ago placed his resignation as United States Consul at Hamburg in the hands of the officers of the State Department. He to-day received notice of its acceptance, to take effect July I. Before this action was had, the Department offered to extend his leave of absence still further, or to make an exchange which would locate him at some point where his chances of recovery would be increased.

In closing his letter to Col. Scroggs, Secretary Evarts pays him the following compliment: "In severing your connection with the Department, it gives me pleasure to commend your efficiency and fidelity as a public officer; and it is regretted that the condition of your health has made it necessary to withdraw from the service. The Department has reason to express its entire satisfaction with your conduct." RESIGNATION OF CONSUL SCROGGS.

reason to express its entire satisfaction with your conduct."

When, in 1776, the thirteen North American colonies put forth that Declaration of Independence which prejuded the birth of a Nation, the combined white population inhabiting them did not exceed two and a haif million souls. Yet they had the courage to throw down the gage of battle to a Power "with which," in Daniel Webster's words, "for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the hight of her glory, was not to be compared; a Power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of martial airs of England." Fourteen years later came, in 1780, the first census of population taken in the United States, and it was found that within the borders of the young nation there were not quite 4,00,00 souls. At the expiration of ten years it appeared, upon taking the second census, that the population was allittle more than dive and a quarter millions, having increased between 1730 and 1800 at the rate of 55 per cent. In a short time the tenth census of what has long been a mighty people will be taken, and we risk little in saying that, in Joseph Hume's phrase, "the tottle of the whole" will show a population of a least fifty millions, especially if the immigrants who are now pouring into the United States in year numbers are not omitted from the calculation. In other words, the population of the great Republic in 1830 will be their population in 1776 multiplied by twenty, and were it likely that the same ratio of increase could be maintained for another century, the mind of man would sink before the effort of imagining what it is possible for the monster Republic to be in 1880. However boundless the resources of the North American Continent: may be, it can hardly be expected that the second centenary of the United States will be celebrated by a thousand million human

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

Bridgery in New York—From a Bank to the County Cler ship—His Political Currer—The Dot mail of the Ring.

New York Trit.

Richard Barrett Corticolly, the Controller of New York during the supremacy of the Tweed Ring, died Sur. ay at the residence of his only son in Martilles, France, in his 70th year. He went a Road in 1872, and has never returned. Mr. Connolly leaves two daughters and one son.

Mr. Connolly was born at Banta, near Cork, Ireland, about the year 1810. He was the third son of an Irish i choolmaster, who was noted for his saperior address. His parents were in what hight be called comfortable circumstances. He received from his father a fair education. While yet a young man he came to this country, and for a short time lived in Philadelphia, where he gained employment with an auctioneer. He then eame to New York, and for some time was a clerk in the firm of Haggerty & Co., dry goods auctioneers. He was also employed for some years in the Custom-House. Some years in the Custom-House.

He then took a position in the North River Bank, in Greenwich street, and at the same ime be came a hanger-on of Tammany Hall. In his spare hours he was wont to lon need to be a spare hours.

AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

Statistics for 1879—Annual Report of the Secretary of the American Iron & Steel Association. The report of Mr. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron & Steel Association, says that The report of Mr. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron & Steel Association, says that of all the years since the panic of 1873 that of the least production of 1ron and steel was 1876. Prices were also down that year, but they went down still more in the next two years. At the close of 1878 there was a change. In the spring of 1879 there was a sudden demand.

In the spring of 1879 there was a sudden demand.

Mr. Swank says that the late advance of prices was not due to the tariff nor to any combination of American makers. It was due to the hard times, lasting five years, which caused a falling-off in production, and left the makers unprepared to meet a sudden call for iron. The wild seramble of the railroads for iron was not expected, and when it came it created an excited condition of the market.

The report then passes to statistics.

The imports of iron ore in 1870 were 284,-141 tons, worth \$681,467. During the first three months of the present year they were 88,541 tons, worth \$275,801.]

It is almost needless to say that at no previous period in our history have our imports of iron ore been at all comparable to the above. Prior to 1877 the quantity of iron ore imported was not recorded, but it never reached 100,000 tons in one year.

Our export trade in iron and steel made no progress in 1879. The value of the exports from the United States to all countries, of domestic iron and steel manufactures thereof, from 1871 to 1879, was as follows:

Years: Volume. Fours. Volume. 1871. 1878. 11,794,748.

1871. 18,788,127 1878. 21,794,209.

1871. 18,788,207 1879. 18,486,018

1875. 18,608,005

The production of pig-iron in the United States in 1879 was 3,070,875 net tons, or 2,741,803 gross tons. This production was much the largest in our history. The increased production of over 400,000 gross tons of pig-iron in six months, following a period of low prices and reduced consumption, and accomplished in the face of a restricted supply of raw materials was really a great achievement. The increase was greater than our total production in 1840.

prices and reduced consumption, and accomplished in the face of a restricted supply of raw materials was really a great achievement. The increase was greater than our total production in 1840.

In the new directory to the iron and steel works of the United States, which was issued by this Association in April last, the whole number of completed blast furnaces on the last of March was stated to be 667, having an annual capacity, if it were possible for all of them to be at work during the whole of one year, of 6,500,000 net tons, or 5,500,000 gross tons. At the same time there were fourty-four furnaces in course of erection in several States, the capacity of which, when flushed, will probably bring up the total productive capacity of the country to 6,500,000 gross tons. Of the forty-four furnaces which were actually under construction on the 1st of March, one was in New Jersey, twenty were in Pennsylvania, three were in Virginia, two were in Alabama, one was in Texas, four were in Tennessee, seven were in Illinois, two were in Missouri, and one was in each of the States of Michigan. West Virginia, and Colorado, and one in Utah Territory. Two new furnaces have since been commenced in Ohio, and two in Virginia. The following figures represent the completed furnaces at the close of each of the last eight years:

1872. 412 1876. 712
1873. 462 1877. 37 716
1874. 412 1876. 712
1875. 4617 1877. 38 716

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CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

TESTIMONIALS. ILLINOIS.

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An Excellent Remody,

Belvidere, Boone Co. H., Fab. 5 m.

DEAR SIR: I have been using your INDLAR HOLD BY RUP for some time, and am perfectly suited with the results. It Purilies the Blood, Restores Jour Appetite. Strengthens the Nerves, Regulate the house and Bowells, and Relieves Resulting the suite by the suite of the agh and Bowels, and Relieves Rheamaten. Junes be without it.

Kidmoy Phobase.

Fisher, Chamatin Co. Bi.

DEAR Str.: This is to certify that jour Riblas

RLOOD STRUP has done me more good for Rises

Compliant and Heart Disease than my other medicine I ever used. It also cared one of my disease of Castle and Secrofula.

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DEAR SIZE I 9nd your INDIAN BLAND NYTHER Specifity sures Offithe and can returnished in the best medican in the country for liberarism and Sparaigns. DEAR SIR. I have found by siring your periods to be, and advise suppose who may be supposed with the periods of the suppose who may be supposed with the sup Chille Cured.

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BOSSANNAS LAWARKS.

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Dyspepsia Cured.

Dyspepsia Cured.

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INDIAN SLOOD SYRUP, and found a to be a service of the service of

Liver Complaint.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May R. M.

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Dran Sin: This is to merify that I have been greatly benefited by toning your great libban been greatly routiled with Workness, Your medical makes me feel like a young girl. I can recommend to a valuable round? RHODA BARSTE. LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALERS

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